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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette.

THE TEN PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
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No. 54,231.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2-30 P.M. 1907.				
19th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6322
26th „	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6525
9th „	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9300
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6322
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	7500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st Oct. 1907
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	4,696	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. 1907.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	1st Jan. 1908.

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D. BALDUINO	4,380	D. Costa	15th Dec. „

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LEVANZO	6,000		17th Nov. „
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bolsio	17th Dec. „

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FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 14th Oct.	11 a. m.	P. D & Co.
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 17th Oct.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 18th Oct.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Oct., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,369 tons, on or about 26th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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12th October, 1907.

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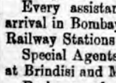

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Moscs	16th „
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb „
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Moscs	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † OHINA	5099	A. de Petris	25th Dec
† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piræus.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Oct

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay

APRIL 23RD, 1907.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	779	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	480	809
Karachi	44	„	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 843 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Madras		25 Sept.	5 Oct.	15 Oct.	9 Nov.
City of York		15 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.	29 Nov.
City of London	...	1 Nov.	13 Nov.	26 Nov.	18 Dec
City of Karachi	..	10 Nov.	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	24 Dec. 1908.
Trafford Hall		20 Nov.	30 Nov.	10 Dec.	1 Jan.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Sutton Hall	..	31 Oct.	26 Nov	..	16 Dec.
City of Paris	...	14 Feb.	24 Mar.	...	15 April.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
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(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.
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SIX-CYLINDER NAPIER, First and Fastest.
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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000
HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Honekong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS [illegible] to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

C. GREIG,
Agent
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Throadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newara Eiya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SP

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. S. N. Company's s. s. "PERSIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. Whittell, will attend every morning to Survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. CO.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per HANSA Line Steamer "WILDENFELS" from BREMEN, HAMBURG, ANTWERP, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at the Victoria Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to Survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within Seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for Damage or Shortage within Three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no Survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers.
Bombay, 12th October, 1907.

NOTICE.

IT is requested that ALL ENQUIRIES in connection with the ACCOMMODATION at the APOLLO BUNDER, on the occasion of the LANDING of SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, G. C. M. G., may be made to the Undersigned IN WRITING ONLY, giving full address when a reply or Card is asked for.

E. M. PROES, A. M. INST, C E.
Executive Engineer Presidency.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MASTER BAKERS' ASSOCIATION.

IT is hereby notified for public information that in consequence of the very great increase in the price of flour, the price of bread will be increased to ten (10) loaves per Rupee from TUESDAY, 15th October, 1907, until further notice.

E. HISCOCKS,
President.
BYCULLA, 11TH OCTOBER, 1907.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 18th October, 1907, for SUPPLYING UNSLAKED LIME to be slaked with fresh water at site of works (original works and repairs) to be carried out in the Presidency District from 1st November, 1907, to 31st October, 1908.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject all or any tender, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of all or any tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
BOMBAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1907.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MEDICINES and SUNDRIES, mutton suet, straw and covering and dammering will be received by the Medical Store-keeper to Government, Bombay, up to 12 noon, on the 1st November, 1907.

Written application must be made for Tender and schedule forms which will be supplied on payment of Rs. 1/- per set.

For further particulars please apply to the Undersigned.

F. E. SWINTON, MAJOR, I. M. S.,
Medical Storekeeper to Govt.,
Bombay.
Bombay, 27th September, 1907.

THE WEST NAWAGARH COAL CO., LTD.

CAPITAL RS. 300,000
DIVIDED into 30,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT BOMBAY:

H. HARWOOD, Esq. (Duncan Stratton & Co.)
A. SHRAGER, Esq. (Shragers, Limited)
SHETH HAKIMJI TAJBHOY, Esq (Tajbhoy Hakimji and Sons).
KRISHNARAO AMBALAL DESAI, Esq. (Agents, Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Nadiad).
C. KNOWLES, Esq.

MANAGING AGENTS:

SHRAGERS, Limited (7, Swallow Lane Calcutta), Subject to the control of the Board of Directors at Bombay.
HEAD OFFICE:—88, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AUDITORS: Messrs. LOVE-LOCK and LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

Further particulars and forms of Application can be had at the Registered Office.

VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

RELIABILITY TRIALS.
THE GREAT MOTOR EVENT OF THE YEAR.

COMPETITION
FOR TOURING CARS,
OVER A DISTANCE OF
600 MILES,
With a Special
HILL CLIMBING TEST,
TO BE HELD ON
DECEMBER 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1907,
FROM
BOMBAY TO POONA,
POONA TO KOLHAPUR,
KOLHAPUR TO MAHABLESHWAR,
MAHABLESHWAR TO BOMBAY.

FIVE CHALLENGE CUPS
OFFERED FOR

Class No. 1—Cars selling below Rs. 3,500, Entrance Fee Rs. 60.
Class No. 2—Cars selling below Rs. 5,000, Entrance Fee Rs. 80.
Class No. 3—Cars selling below Rs. 7,000, Entrance Fee Rs. 100.
Class No. 4—Cars selling below Rs. 8,500, Entrance Fee Rs. 120.
Class No. 5—Cars selling above Rs. 8,500, Entrance Fee Rs. 150.

INTENDING COMPETITORS ARE INVITED TO SEND THEIR ENTRIES EARLY.

For Programme of RULES, CONDITIONS of COMPETITION, MAP of ROUTE, etc., etc., Apply to—

N. M. MARSHALL,
JOINT HONORARY SECRETARY,
MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA,
GREEN'S MANSIONS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

(Sections 64 and 68 of Code of Civil Procedure.)
SUIT No. 720 of 1907.
IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIFF OF MAHABAN.

LALA KOMAN DASS, Son of KAIDAR NATH, by Caste Khatri, Resident Muttra ..... Plaintiff,
vs.
DHUNNA LAL and GHASI RAM, Sons of MUTTRA DASS, by Caste Sarawgi, Resident Muttra ..... Defendants.

To dwelling at

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has instituted a Suit in this Court against you for Rs. 614-1-0, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorised Pleader of the Court, duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the Second day of December, 1907, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, to answer the above-named plaintiff; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you or send by your Pleader which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 8th October, 1907.

Court of the Munsiff, Mahaban, N.-W. Provinces.

LATTA PD JOHRI,
Munsiff.

NOTICE.

(1) Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have summonses from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing the necessary subsistence-money.

(2) If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

NOTE—If written statements are required, say—You are (or such a party is, as the case may be) required to put in a written statement by the day of

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be help at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 14th October, 1907, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 30th June, 1907.

2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3RD.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas as a Director of the Company.

4TH.—To elect Director in the place of the retiring one, who is eligible for re-election.

5TH.—To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 31st October, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th September, 1907.

NOW
THE LAST WEEK
OF
GRAND PROVISION SALE
IN
THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART.

Every article is sold at COST PRICE. Visit at once or you will lose this golden Opportunity.

Book your Order at once.

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 26 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and the still going strong of all parts. J. B. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM
THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs. a.
Murray's Handbook of Travel-Talk being a collection of Question, Phrases, and Vocabularies in English, French, German, and Italian. Intended to serve as interpreter to English travellers abroad and foreigners in England...	2 10
The Meistersingers Wagner. The Great Operas. By J. Cuthbert Hadden.....	0 14
Pears Shilling Cyclopædia.....	0 14
Tannhauser Wagner. The Great Operas. By J. Cuthbert Hadden.....	0 14
Practical Yoga. A Series of Thoroughly Practical Lessons upon the Philosophy and Practice of Yoga. With a chapter devoted to Persian Magic. By Hashnu Hara.....	0 14
Yoga Methods. How to prosper in Mind, Body, and Estate. By R. Dimsdale Stocker.....	0 14
A Manual of Geography; Physical and General. By John Murdoch, LL.D. Revised and enlarged by George Patterson	1 0
Twentieth Century Standard Puzzle Book. Word Puzzles, Missing Words, Letter Puzzles, Anagrams, Picture Puzzles, Palindromes, Solutions. Edited by A. Cyril Pearson, M.A.	0 12
The New Science of Healing or the doctrine of the Unity of Disease forming the basis of a Uniform Method of Cure, without Drugs and without Operations. An Instructor and Adviser for Healthy and Sick. By Louis Khune	5 4
Velasquez. By S. L. Bensusan. Illustrated with eight reproductions in colour.....	1 5
Principles and Problems of Imperial Defence. By Lt.-Col. Edward S. May, C.M.G., R.A. ...	6 9
The Other Side of the Lantern. An Account of a Commonplace Tour round the World. By Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D. With forty illustrations from photographs by the Author.....	5 4

ENGINEERING, NAVIGATION, &c.

How to Manage the Dynamo. A Handbook for Beginner, Electric Light Engineers, and Electro-platers. By S. R. Bottone.....	0 12
Supplement to Reed's Engineers' Handbook, Instructions in Mechanical Drawing and "Statement" Sheets as required by the Board of Trade Examination, with plates by W. H. Thorn & Son	10 15
The Practice of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy. By Henry Raper, Lieut. R.N., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S. Nineteenth Edition, revised and enlarged.....	14 0
Lubrication and Lubricants. A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Lubrication, and on the Nature Properties, and Testing of Lubricants. By Leonard Archbutt, F.I.C., F.C.S, Chemist to the Midland Railway Company; and R. Mountford Deeley, M.I. Mech., F.G.S., Locomotive Superintendent, Midland Railway,	18 5
The Twentieth Century Book of Recipes, Formulas and Processes. Containing nearly ten thousand selected scientific, chemical, technical household recipes, formulas and processes for use in the Laboratory, the Office, the Workshop and in the Home. Edited by Gardner D. Hiscox, M.E. Illustrated	10 15
Reed's Engineers' Handbook to the Board of Trade Examinations for Certificates of Competency as First and Second Class Engineers. By W. H. Thorn & Son,	
W. H. T. Fember of the N.E.C. Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders, with 302 Elementary questions and answers. Illustrated by 224 Diagrams by the Authors. In two volumes Eighteenth Edition, Revised and Enlarged...	10 15

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.

FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.

TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CROFT MODY & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
FOR
SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.
Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.
Xerez De La Frontera.
Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used in Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOBMAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York.
31, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 14TH OCTOBER, 1907
AND EVERY NIGHT
THE
"EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH,
THE GREATEST
OF ALL
LIVING PICTURE SHOWS!
AS SHOWN ORIGINALLY,
IN
LONDON, PARIS, AND BERLIN.
THE
MOST PERFECT
LIVING PICTURE EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD.
ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS!
ON THE MAIDAN,
NEXT TO THE SKATING RINK.
THREE EXIBITIONS DAILY.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M
Reserved Sofa, Rs. 5 each.
Specially arranged for Family Parties.

Cushioned Easy Chairs	... ...	Rs. 2 0
First Class Chairs	... ...	„ 1 0
Second „	... ...	„ 0 8
Benches	... ...	„ 0 4

SOME OF THE SUBJECTS.

An Inexperienced Chaffeur	400	feet film.
Aladin and the Wonderful Lamp	1,000	feet film.
Japanese International Sports	550	feet film.
Prince of Wales Touring in India	600	feet film.
Loie Fuller's Skirt Dance	400	feet film.
Great International Cross Country Race	600	feet film.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SHOW!
NO DISAPPOINTMENTS!!
WE COMMAND SUCCESS!!!

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m., at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as single and double door mirror almyrahs, mirror sideboard, dining table, hat-stand, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, iron and brass, new double bedstead, chest of drawers, English double door, iron safe, chest safe on stand, easy and light chairs, sofas, cottage piano, &c.

The property of a lady; gold jewellery such as locket watch, brooches scarpin ruby and pearl rings pendan &c,

On account and risk of the Insurance Office, concerned,—

The following two bales damaged by dropping into the sea out of the loc.

Ex: S.S. "Lalpoora."

K. M. S.—3625—1 Bale 150 Pieces twill sheets No. 1300, 50 in, by 2/6 yds.

T. G. & Co.—2365—1 Bale 200 Pieces Grey Dhoties red and black bordered No. 3684 44in. by 2/10 yds.

AT 3-30 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished Office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of 23 cases Scotch Whiskies.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the following 23 cases of Scotch Whisky:—

By Order of the concerned:
Particulars as under:

5 cases—Bohemiane brand Scotch Whisky.
5 cases—Mainstay „ „ „
5 cases—Parliamentary „ „ „
5 cases—Matchless „ „ „
3 cases—Perfection „ „ „
In all 23 cases.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Jail Road.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 167 of 1903.

Syed Badruddin bin Syed Nuruddin Refai ... Appellant.
vs.
Zulekhabai widow and others ..... Respondents.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed in the above suit by Order dated 12th August, 1907, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY next the 19th day of October, 1907, at 4-30 o'clock, the following landed properties on the premises in one lot:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Imamwada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, bearing Ward No. 3386, (1 and 2), street Nos. 8-10, forming part of the Collector's Old No. 769 Collector's New No. A 3423, Old Survey No. 2544. New Survey No. 3663, admeasuring 52 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the hereditaments and premises secondly, hereinafter described, on or towards the west by the property of Syed Hisamuddin bin Shah Jehan Refai, on or towards the south by the said Imamwada Road and on or towards the north by the property of the late Syed Hisamuddin bin Shah Jehan Refai, known as Syed Badruddin Durga.

N. B.—The Tomb known as Syed Budruddin Durga is not included in this property, and which properties are delineated in green colour on a plan which is annexed to the particular and conditions of Sale.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being on the south side of Imamwada Road admeasuring 158 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Ward No. 3386 (3), street No. 12, forming part of the Collector's Old No. 769 Collector's New No. A 3423, Old Survey No. 2544, New Survey No. 3663, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west partly by the property firstly herein before described and partly by the property of the late Syed Hisamuddin bin Shah Jehan Refai known as Syed Badruddin Durga and parthy by the property of Gulam Mahomed Refai, on or towards the south by the said Imamwada Road aforesaid and on or towards the north by the property of Abdul Ali Ahmed Ali, and which properties are delineated in red colour on a plan which is annexed to the particulars and conditions of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Respondents at their office at 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Davar Hall, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, such as sliding-dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard board, dinner waggon, marble-top tables and teapoys, dressing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined plush, handsome cabinets, chiffoniers and corner cabinets, brass double bedstead with horse hair mattress, iron single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes press, chest-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom sofas, sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy & Co, engravings, and pictures, large polyptone musical box with about 24 music slides, table game of cricket, best plated sealight table candlebra. Brussels carpets, gauze door curtains, standing hall-lamp, iron safe, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps rich table ornaments rich glassware and crockeryware, best plated ware English ice-box with refrigerator, large iron cooking stove, one very handsome steel rubber-tyred wheel, English built double seated brougham by Wendover, home horse-exercise; etc, the property of T. Gahagan, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 14TH OCTOBER, 1907.

FOR SALE
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment on application to "B. G." care of this Office.

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THINGS INDIAN. Being discursive notes on various subjects connected with India. By William Crooke	10 8
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THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA under early British Rule. From the Rise of the British Power in 1757 to the Accession of Queen Victoria in 1837. By Romesh Dutt, C. I. E.	5 4
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AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE PARCELS,
&c., at G. I. P. Ry., Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., at the above-mentioned place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 14TH OCTOBER, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, M'CADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SWEEPINGS, etc., at Princess and Victoria Docks.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Princess and Victoria Docks, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, on THURSDAY the 17th day of October, 1907 sell by Public Auction, at the Princess and Victoria Docks at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

A large lot of grain and other sweepings, old wood old iron and unserviceable things.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance paid and goods cleared on payment of the usual Government duty within three days from the day of sale.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The Sale of immoveable property situate at Bora Cross Lane, Lower Colaba, advertised to take place to-day, on account and at the risk of the estate of Sakaram Limbaji Savle and Poonjiaji Limbaji Savle and Gopikabai alias Sakoobai, widow of Limbaji Babaji Savle. The mortgagees is postponed.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
BOMBAY, 14TH OCTOBER, 1907.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 9 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club." Fort.

A YOUNG Respectable PARSEE GENTLEMAN desires to correspond with a YOUNG LADY with a view to Matrimony. Apply stating details as to height, complexion, colour of hair, age, &c., to Box No. 1462, care of "Bombay Gazette." Correspondence strictly confidential. Photographs may be exchanged hereafter.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes women Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay

BANGALORE.—A Lady offers bright and airy ROOMS with Board, Good locality. Moderate terms. Apply Box No. 1332, advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departure of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—ARIEL TRICAR, well upholstered, nearly new, 3½ h.-p. Minerva Engine. Trials given to likely purchasers. Apply WALTER LANE & CO., 8 Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & CO., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Post Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1879.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 36 Pages of the "Fall Mall Budget" a Work containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4 post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Mooa Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazettes* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

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OUR NEW DOMESTIC
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CONTAINS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF LONDON LIFE AND SCENES, AND A STRONG LOVE INTEREST WITH THRILLING EPISODES.

IT IS WRITTEN BY
ALICE AND CLAUDE
ASKEW,
Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.
AND IS ENTITLED
SCARLET TOWN.

COMMENCED IN OUR COLUMNS
ON SEPT. 2ND.

We have pleasure in introducing to our readers this new story which gives us many vivid pictures of present day life and manners in the great city of London. We are invited to see the rich and the poor, and the contrast between the two is well portrayed. Sir Roger Enderby, the hero, is a well-to-do gentleman of easy birth and manners. Ruth Lovatt, the heroine, daughter of a wealthy factory owner, is a direct contrast to the man who loves her. Beauty, wealth and position are hers, but she recks little of these things. Her heart bleeds for those to whose toil she owes all her comfort. Her father is known for a hard man, one who grinds the face of the poor. But Ruth engages in many a mission of tender mercy among them. It is in this way that she meets with Mary Paradyne, who, having forsaken all at the call of duty, stands in strong contrast to the other women of the story, notably Vanna Neal, a woman of wealth and influence, of whose past the world knows nothing, and supposes to be a widow. But unaware to herself, she is really under the thumb of Montague Morrison, a wealthy financier, who, up to a certain point, has done all her bidding. In due course, however, having become apprised of the death of Vanna Neal's husband, he brings the whole weight of that thumb to bear on the valiant lady, and all her pretty scheming and plotting, which has hitherto been so successful, shivers to pieces.

In this indirect fashion Montague Morrison may be considered as the good, though unknown, friend of Ruth Lovatt. She is not fitted to cope with Dame Fortune on her own account, but her friends and her circumstances fight in her favour.

Another most interesting character is Lady Sabina Ford, sister to Ruth's stepmother. She influences Ruth strongly, and proves to be her best friend and adviser. For a forceful personality on the feminine side, she divides the honours with Mary Paraglyne but the latter lacks intuition, and her inability to perceive wherein lies the essential difference between Ruth and herself constitutes her a poor adviser, although a good friend.

Among the men the strangest, and in some senses the strongest, character, is Hal Cope, who comes to London thirsting for vengeance. With a view to utilising his services, he has picked up a wretched little gutter-snipe, whose criminal instincts are inborn needing only a little fostering to spring to the light of day. But even he, falling once more under the powerful influence of love, has the wild beast within him tamed, and lays down his life at the last for his love.

The varying fortunes of Sir Roger and Ruth Lovatt will be watched with interest by our readers, and to them we commend the perusal of this charmingly-written story.

READ:
SCARLET TOWN.
BY
ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW.

NOW APPEARING
TUESDAYS
AND
THURSDAYS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October* 11.] [BOMBAY, *October* 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	82 13/16		3/16
3 do. Rentes ...	94 1/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 9/16	1/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	84 9/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	* 29 1/4		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	* 29 1/2		1/8
Do. in New York ...	63 1/4		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12 1/2	un	chgd*a*
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·48 3/4	1/4	*a*
Do. do. do. New York.	4·83 1/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4 1/2	since	15Aug
Do. Short London Bills,	4 1/4	1/8	
Do. 3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills,	4 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 months' sight 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5/8	1/8	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7/8	1/8	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3	un	chgd

a Yesterday 25·12 ½
a Yesterday 20·48 ¾
* Closing tone of Silver—Firm.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... 1s. 3 5/16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ...	...	£ 40,000
Gold ,, ,, ...	...	£ 70,000
Silver ,, Hongkong ...	...	$ 68,000

COTTON.

Liverpool —

Spots	...Good business.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Steady
Total Sales	...10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 ,,
Sales of East Indian	100 ,,
Imports	... 15,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ...	... 6·52 —10
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...	... 10—1/16

Future Delivery prices :-

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·05	5·98	5·95	5·93
—02	—02	—03	—02
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·92	5·92	5·92	5·92
—03	—03	—03	—03

June-July.
5·92
—02

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports...	... 37,000 bales
Do. do. last year	... 58,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	... 31,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ...	... 28,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—11·55 +10	
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·96 +10	Declined early owing to bulls unloading and advanced later in Consequence of light interior movement.
Futures—Month of March, 10 95 +08	

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—11 3/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec 10·85 +09.
Do do Jan. 10·88 +08.
Closing Tone of Futures—Dull.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	245,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	72,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	71,000
Stocks of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	503,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	213,000

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—43 1/4 New Terms, Oct.-Nov.—London —Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Quieter.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :— Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.
Linseed :— Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 49 Oct.-Nov. Hamburg —Done.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :— In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/2 unchgd.
Rubber— Para Rubber 4s. 2¾d.
ARRIVALS :— "Denbeigh Hall, Schonfels, Othello."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Boxes Gold Coins	Rs. 57,132	Marseilles	Persia	Comp Nat de Paris
1 Box Gold Bullion	38,400	London	do	Bank of Bombay
498 Bars Silver 168 Boxes Mexican Dollars ...	....	do	do	Supt V. & P. Docks

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [12TH OCTOBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Money market remains easy. On the security of Government Paper loans are obtainable for short periods up to a month at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

There has not been much doing in this market to-day. Rates opened steady at 1s. 3 15/16d. T.T. and 1s. 3 31-32d. on demand the credit rate being general at 1s. 4 7/32d. 3 months' sight for to-day's mail. Owing to firmer discount rates in London Banks have not been so keen for bills for next week's delivery, but private paper is very scarce and it will probably be found on Monday that the undermentioned rates will be repeated. Far Eastern rates are weak.

T. T. on London	1s. 3 15/16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 31/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	169 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	123 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	155
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	211

Government Paper :—

The market opened easier to-day at 97 3-16 ready and 97 1-16 for the settlement. Early in the day there were several small sellers and quotations temporarily fell 1-16 to 97 1-8 ready and 97 forward. Later on the market firmed to the opening quotations but the aggregate of the business done has been small. Calcutta Market is advised as 97 ready and 96 7-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 97·3
1st Settlement	,, 97·1

Bullion :—

The Bar silver quotations in London on Friday closed 1-8 down at 29 1-4 ready, and 29 1-2 for delivery forward in two months, the New York rate being weak at 63 5-8. Locally we have for days seen a declining market, but although ready quotations opened at 75 ex duty, speculators have taken heart and bought up to 75 7-16. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	24	2 0
Australian Bar Gold	...	24	1 0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24	0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	15	0 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	15	0 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	...	75	7 0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	75	7 0
Ditto 2nd ,,	...	75	6 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 272 for good Broach and Rs. 211-12 for fine M. G. Bengals, and closed a trifle steadier at Rs. 272 1-2 and Rs. 212 respectively. There was no disposition to hammer the market for Bengals, and rates have consequently kept up during the day. A moderate business is reported and there was some buying of Oomras by shippers.

For ready Cotton the enquiry has fallen off somewhat, and only a small business was put through at Colaba.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	283	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach ...	272 1/2	,,
Fine ,, Nagpur Kampti ...	239	January 08
,, ,, Damangaum-Pulgaum ...	234	,,
,, ,, Khangaum-Akola	224/5	,,
,, ,, Amraoti ...	224/5	,,
,, ,, Muttia ...	212	,,
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	206/7	,,
Fine M. G. ,, ...	214/15	,,
,, ,, Bengals ...	212	,,
F. G. H. G. ,, ...	197/98	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone			Quiet.
Estimated Sales			5,000 bales.
Total Imports			27,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :-

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
6 02	5·95	5·92	5·89	5·89
—03	—03	—03	—04	—03
M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	
5·89	5·89	5·89	5·89	

—03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate business doing. We quote :

Ready	Rs.	8 5 0
New Crop April-May ...	,,	8 14 0

Rapeseed :—

The market is steady with a small business passing. We quote :

Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 12 0
Yellow Guzerat	,,	10 12 0

Gingellyseed :—

Quotations are still nominal as under :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	61 0 0	Dec.-Jan.
,, ,, 75 p. c. ...	,,	59 8 0	,,
Black Kutni	,,	51 0 0	,,

Poppyseed :—

Rs. 12 2 0

Tone—Steady.
castorseed :—
Rs. 39 12 0

Tone—Firm.
Cottonseed :—
Rs. 23 0 0

Tone—Firm.
GROUNDNUTS :—
Rs. 49 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mowraseed :—
Rs. 5 12 0

Tone—Steady.
Wheat :—
The market is firm as under :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May. ...	Rs.	5 15 6
Ready White Karachi	,,	6 13 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1375
India	62
Indian Specie Bank	47 1/2

Mills :—

Central India Mill	1,970
David	395
Kohinoor	725
Manockji Petit	3,140

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Flour Mill	945
Colaba Land and Mill	1,030
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate.	54 1/2
Treacher and Co	570

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	575
Amritsar-Patti	110
Tapti-Valley	432 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,270	bales.
Wheat	6,888	cwts
Linseed	1,244	,,
Rapeseed	691	,,
Gingellyseed	496	,,
Poppyseed	523	,,
Groundnuts	22	,,
Castorseed	7,708	,,
Rice	2,902	,,
Myrabollams	576	,,
Cottonseed	1,716	,,
Mowraseed	1,413	,,
Gram	328	,,
Joowar	887	,,
Maize	Nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October* 10.] [BOMBAY, *October* 13.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£35,800,000	Dec. £1,800,000
Public Deposits	... £ 6,500,000	Dec. £2,000,000
Other Deposits	...£45,200,000	Inc. £1,400,000
Government Securities	...£15,800,000	Inc. £1,500,000
Other Securities	...£20,700,000	Dec. £1,100,000
Notes and Gold	...£24,100,000	Dec. £1,500,000

The Bank's Reserve is 47o/o of the Liabilities.
* Delayed owing to mutilation.

LONDON OCT. 12.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 13.

Consols, Silver, and other Fitance part mutilated.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales...	...6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 ,,
Imports	... 27,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... Mutilated.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...

Future Delivery Prices—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·00	5·94	5 92	5·88
—05	—04	—03	—04
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5·89	5·89	5·89	5·88	5·88
—03	—03	—03	—04	—04

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	38,000	bales.
Do. do. last year...	59,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	26 000	,,
Do. to Continent... ...	4,000	,,
Spot Cotton—11·50—05		
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·93—03	Declined owing to weak cables and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.	
Do. do. of Mar. 10·88—05		

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton,—10 3/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of December ... 10·77—08
Do. do. January ... 10·81—07
Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.
Cotton Stock in London ... 27,000 bales
,, Total *Visible Supply* ... 2,160,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, East Indian 224,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight ... 1,420,000 ,,
Silver in New York ... ... 63 3/8—7/8
Demand bills New York ... ...4·85 1/4+1/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¾ unchgd.
Sugar— On 10th Oct. 1907.

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C, and F. India 12s. 3d.

Months of Shipment.—November-December.
Tone of Sugar—Dull
* Delayed through mutilation.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	1,095
Bangalore Bank...	120
Commercial Bank	17
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	65

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk... ...	70
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 ...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany. ...	100
Do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,000
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	515
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving (30th June)...	153
Coral (31st Dec)...	135
Jamalamudgu Press	350
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Madura	130
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.* 200
Tinnevelly	500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	100
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	*Nom.*
Burmah Oil Coy.	6*7s.*
Cochin State Railway 5 per cent. Loan (1911)	102
Ditto ditto 4 per cent. Loan (1918)	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	... *Sellers*
Ditto ditto (1913)	900
Ditto ditto (1909)	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9*s. 6d.*
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	...*cum interest* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	...17*s.6d.*
Indian Aluminium	90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	100
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	95
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed ...	£106
Do. 4½ per cent. Guaranteed ...	£99
Madras Electric Tramways, Ld. ...	...*nom* £1
Madras Electric Tramway Company 5 per cent. Sterling Debentures	£99
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10*s.* paid)	...12*s. 6d.*
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Mysore Chronicum	90
New Mysore Manganese	...3*4s. 6d.*
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	100
Ootacamund Municipal Debs. 6 per cent. *buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11½
Peninsular Mineral Coy. of Mysore (Rs. 60 paid)	84
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures Nos. 1 to 1750 ...	£101
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Mortgage Leasehold Bonds, Nos. 1 to 1000... ...	£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	110
South Indian Railway Debentures	£119
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...	£101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 45 paid) ...	40
Shell Transport and Trading Company ...	4*8s.*
* Do. 5 per cent. Preference ...	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	75
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Railway Loan, Redeemable 1920	97¼
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	15*s.*

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Latest Quotations by Wire.

Anantapur Gold, 15*s.* paid ...	...21*s. 3d.*
Balaghat, fully paid	...9*s. 6d.*
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	...17*s. 6d.*
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	...6*s. 9d.*
Deccan Goldfield Development (5*s.* paid) ...	1*s.*
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	20*s.*
Dharwar Reefs,* fully paid	9*s.*
Glenrock (9*s. 9d.* paid)	9*d.*
Goldfields of Dharwar	8*s. 3d.*
Goldfields of Mysore	1*s.*
Hosur Gold Mines (15*s. 4d.* paid) ...	*(sellers)* 2*s.*
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...28*s. 6d.*
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...42*s. 6d.*
Indian Mines Syndicate (3*s. 6d.* paid)	... 3*d.*
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 9*d.*
Mysore Gold, fully paid	... £5-7-6
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 3*d.*
Mysore West (12*s.* paid) ...	... 6*d.*
Mysore Wynaad (11*s.* paid) ...	... 6*d.*
Nanjungod, fully paid	... Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 19*s. 6d.*
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 6*s. 3d.*
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 10*s.*
Road Block, fully paid	... 6*s.*
Sangli (New), 18*s.* paid	... 3*d.*
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15*s.* paid ...	... 6*s. 9d.*

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 24th Sept. 1907, as compared with the statement of 8th Oct. 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 24, Rs. a. p.	Oct. 1. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up ...	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund ...	1,50,00,000 0 0	1,50,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,75,71,572 8 1	1,90,84,037 6 10
Other Deposits, &c...	15,84,31,948 1 6	15,33,73,028 7 8
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	11,47,170 0 9	13,55,477 10 8
Sundrie	14,57,600 0 8	14,99,723 14 9
Rs ..	21,21,38,290 10 9	21,09,09,287 7 11
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities ...	2,46,55,397 0 0	2,48,29,427 0 0
Other authorised Investments	32,28,395 2 9	26,10,626 6 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities ...	4,63,66,843 12 9	4,15,18,392 4 1
Accounts of Credit on do..	3,51,32,715 8 3	3,42,22,309 7 3
Bills discounted &c	3,15,72,392 5 6	3,44,74,160 1 9
Balances with other Banks..	11,30,946 1 4	11,99,961 8 2
Bullion	....	....
Dead Stock	16,92,017 5 2	16,92,325 3 2
Stamps	13,386 14 11	15,548 5 11
Sundries	2,00,075 0 2	1,81,721 12 6
ash &c., at Head Office ...	6,81,70,891 8 8	14,39,57,469 2 1
Do. at Branches ...		6,90,69,014 7 10
Rs..	21,21,38,290 10 9	21,09,09,287 7 11

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	5,41,288	Increase
Do. at Branches ..	9,71,197	Do.
Other Deposits ...	30,78,990	Decrease
Post Bills	2,05,267	Increase
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,55,461	Increase
Loans	48,48,151	Decrease
Discounts	87,406	Do.
Mercantile Bills	30,01,768	Increase
Cash at Head Office... ...	1,15,865	Decrease
Do. at Branches... ...	10,14,038	Increase

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Fevers. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade...	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomrkhadi and Dongri	1	1	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	11
E Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	0	0	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	1	1	102
Total plague deaths to date ...	141,889		
Same date last year	13	9	93

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

OCTOBER, 11th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	53	57	0
B	138	191	20
C	73	93	0
D	70	29	0
E	103	69	0
F & G	64	4	0
Total to date...	501	443	20
Total rats killed			963

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 24 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINS—October 7, at Ferozepore, the wife of C. H. Atkins, C. S., of a son.
CORNISH—October 6, the wife of W. H. Cornish, Bengal Police, Midnapur of a daughter.
ELTON—October 7, at 238, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of C. J. Elton, of a daughter.
TOWNSEND—October 7, at Simla, the wife of Col. C. C. Townsend, R. A., of a son.

DEATHS.

DURUP DE BOMBAL—October 5, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, Eve Leonore Durup de Bomb l, only daughter of Mr. Richard Kearnes Durup de Bombal, aged 23 years.
KEELAN—September 23, at the Priory, Muscorie, Caroline Isabel, aged 55 years, wife of E. J. Keelan, P. W. D. (retired).

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A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CURIOS—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
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No Remedy has yet reached the perfection of
"PIXINE" REGD.
It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use.
Re. 1 per bottle.

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You never feel more cool and refreshed than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.
12 As. per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
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THE CHEMISTS,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 4-26m., 4-48s. Low water, 11-15m, 10-11s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-9 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, 5 Green Street, 3 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society, Practice, Mendelssohn's Elijah, Town Hall, 6-15 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 14th, First Quarter, 3h. 32-0m. p.m.; Oct. 21st. Full Moon, 2h. 49-5m. p.m.; Oct., 29th, Last Quarter, 7h 21-5m. p.m. Oct., 14th, in Perigee, 78h. p.m.; Oct., 28th, in Apogee, 2-7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, October 15.—Central India Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Co., Naosari Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 5-40m., 5-40s. Low water, 0-40m., 11-50s.

Wednesday, October 16.—Hindu *Dussera*, Bank holiday. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Sun rises, 6 h. 33m. Sun sets 6h. 16m. High water, 7-9m., 7-20s.; Low water, 1-50s.

Thursday, October 17.—Arrival of the acting Governor from Mahableshwar, Victoria Terminus, (private), 6-15 a.m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Indian Cotton Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-30 p.m. New Berar Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 4 p.m. Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Apollo Street, 4 p.m. Swadeshi Hosiery and Manufacturing Company, 2 Hummum Street, Fort, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 8-15m., 8-31s. Low water, 1-28m., 2-45s.

Friday, October 18.—Arrival of Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor-Designate, Apollo Bunder, 7-15 a.m. Dinner at Government House, Malabar Point. Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 9 59m., 9-32s.; Low water, 2-37m., 3-30s.

Saturday, October 19.—Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 9 54m., 10-22s.; Low water, 3-32m. 4-5s.

HOMJI CURSETJI DADY PRIZE.—The Bombay University has awarded the Homji Cursetji Dady Prize to Mr. Merwanji Jamsetji Antia of the Elphinstone College

POLICE NOTICE.—A charm on plush, a packet of saucers, at weed cap, some umbrellas, some brass fittings, four bunches of keys, some lawyers correspondence, some cigarettes, a bicycle pump, a brass lamp, some articles of wearing apparel, have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of Music will be played at Green's Garden to-day :—

7 to 9 p. m.

March ...	Indienne ... Selenick
Overture ...	Esmeralda ... Herman
Valse ...	Unsere Edelknaben ... Ziehrer
Selection ...	Cotch of the

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 1,50,00,000

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LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, POONA, AHMEDABAD, BHAVNAGAR, SHIKARPORE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

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Managing Director.

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NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCT. 14, 1907.

THE NEW COERCIVE MEASURE.

To the questions: How can the rulers and ruled be drawn closer? How can more sympathy and cordial feeling be promoted between them? Lord Minto has replied: By deporting firebrands and suppressing seditious assemblies. And doubtless, in existing circumstances, he is right. That is the first step. The system must be cleared of impurities before a tonic may be administered to the patient and more sweetmeats given to him. So the sarsaparilla bottle is much in evidence just now. The blood is to be purified. The first dose was the deportation of dangerous persons. The second is the proclamation of seditious meetings—another prescription imported from Ireland. The statement of Objects and Reasons of the "Prevention of Seditious Meetings Bill,"—to make better provision for the prevention of meetings likely to promote sedition or to cause a disturbance of public tranquility—set forth that, by reason of the prevalence in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Assam of such meetings, the Government General was constrained in the interests of law and order to make and promulgate under section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, Ordinance No. 1 of 1907, with the object of regulating the holding of meetings in those provinces. The period during which that Ordinance has the force of law will expire on the 10th November. The occurrences of the last six months have convinced the Government of India that it is necessary, for the preservation of the public peace and for the protection of the law-abiding members of the community, to incorporate in the general law an effective measure for the prevention of seditious meetings and to take power to bring its provisions into operation in any part of India as occasion may require. The Bill now published has been prepared for this purpose." There will be no time limit to its operation. It will be placed on the Statute Book and will there remain for all time, available for any future recrudescence of disaffection, and its provisions applicable whenever considered necessary or desirable. As the official notification declares, its operation will extend to all parts of British India but shall only have operation in such provinces as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time notify. Thus, as will be seen, it is not proposed to place in the hands of any promiscuous district police officer the power to suppress or disperse at will a gathering of individuals within his jurisdiction. Sufficient safeguards against indiscriminate interference are provided. When in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council it is desirable to pronounce any given locality, the Local Government will be empowered to declare the whole or any part of a province in which the Act is, for the time being, in operation to be a proclaimed area—precisely as disaffected districts in Ireland have been proclaimed.

There will be no gaps through which to drive a coach and four. What constitutes a public meeting is very carefully described. A public meeting is interpreted as one open to the public or any class or portion of the public, and a meeting likely to cause disturbance or ill-feeling, when any political subject is discussed by one or more of those present or any writing or printed matter relating to any such subject is exhibited or distributed. Whether such gathering be in a public hall or a private residence, or even if admission has been by ticket, matters not. If it is held in a proclaimed area the police will not spare it—arrest without warrant is the penalty, fine, or imprisonment for six months or both. If the intention to hold such a meeting become known to the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, he may forbid its being held. It may be perhaps that some enthusiastic persons may emulate the orator, who last week was forbidden to address a meeting in Calcutta, and expressed his intention of doing so outside the limits. They may cross the border of the proclaimed area. But the Government of India may as speedily extend the area, and so, artfully mischievous designs may be frustrated. If Bombay—which it never will—were to offer to accommodate seditionmongers from Bengal and to spread broadcast reports of their utterances, Bombay would promptly be proclaimed and the whole presidency suffer for the misdirected zeal of a few misguided individuals. We do not, under normal conditions, approve of any attempt to restrict freedom of speech by the subject or the liberty of criticism of the Press. And under normal conditions Government would not have thought of interfering with what it must recognise as a safety-valve. But the conditions prevailing in the Punjab and in Eastern Bengal and Assam for some time past have been such that we can only marvel the Government of India did not take severe measures at a very much earlier date. Even the Regulation of Meetings Ordinance was adopted later than it ought to have been. The patience of Government was misunderstood and mistaken for weakness, or worse. Liberty had already degenerated into license when Sir Bampfylde Fuller fell a martyr.

Of course there will be an outcry against the measure in certain quarters. But all right-thinking men, Indian as well as Anglo-Indian, will approve it. They have seen the neccessity of stern measures, and more than one of our vernacular contemporaries has advocated repressive action. But the "Friends of India" at Home will put to the Secretary of State such a series of questions as no Cabinet Minister has ever yet been called upon to reply to, except with regard to the application of similar measures to Ireland. We may expect to hear Sir Henry Cotton tell his associates that the present conditions by which the new measure will be justified are but the evil effects of our own bad example. In the latest edition of his "New India" he said as much. He there lays it down that the unreasonable clamour and rancour of the opponents of the Ilbert Bill, and the unexpected success which attended their efforts, gave rise to an agitation of the most far-reaching character. Clamour was met by clamour and a national agitation, published and disseminated by means of the English language, was carried on through the length and breadth of India. The very object was attained which the Anglo-Indian agitators, if they had been wise in their generation, would have spared no labour to prevent. The people of India, further, according to Sir Henry Cotton, were not slow to follow the example set by the Englishmen: they have learnt their strength, the power of combination, the force of numbers and there has now been kindled in all the Provinces of India a national movement which is destined to develop and increase until it receives its fulfilment in the systematic regeneration of the whole country—as the result of English example. The argument is ingenious. Its author will probably endeavour to carry it further and will decry us for having raised a Frankenstein, we are now unable to slay. But if the "friends" at Home wish to do any good at all for the "downtrodden Indian brother," they will accept the situation as inevitable and endeavour to lead the agitators in the disaffected areas to bow to authority and so avoid the trouble which is certain to follow any breach of the amended law. If they do this they will enable Government to fulfil all its promises and to assist, not to retard, the systematic regeneration of the whole country, the necessity for which is already fully recognised.

INDUSTRIAL CHAOS.

NEVER was there such a year of industrial crises as this—and they are still hatching. It will be a terrible thing for England if the railway men strike, and worse if the ship building crisis does not pass away, but if the men will not take the obvious lesson which should be drawn from the solid front shewn by the Antwerp Shipping Federation in the recent long protracted strike they must expect to face a period of suffering and hardship not to speak of the possibility of defeat. The Paisley cotton girls seem to have quickly gone back to their mills, and we hope without any serious loss, but strikes as a rule bring no end of distress upon the wives and children of the strikers, and for this reason we trust the great disputes now approaching the climax of Peace or War will end without the arbitrament of force. Three months ago the soldiers of France were having terrible work with the maddened crowds who followed the agitators in the wine riots in the south of France. That was the nearest approach to civil war which any nation in Western Europe has had for years. The stokers at Antwerp went on strike about the same time; then there was the 'bus drivers' strike in London; and the Fifeshire coal miners' strike in Scotland. These two latter crises passed away peacefully. Such was unfortunately not the case with the great strike on the Rand, when many terrible dynamite outrages were perpetrated, while in Holland the dockers and engineers got out of hand at Rotterdam, and had to be quieted by the military. In Ireland the dockers of Belfast "went out", and soldiers and civilians both had a bad time. In August England had a strike at Armstrong Whitworth's Works at Newcastle, and the men in the Lye Cross Colliery also went on strike. Germany saw the men in the Silesian State Collieries disaffected, and only rendered amenable to reason by charges by the police with drawn swords. South Africa chronicled serious riots among the Chinese coolies, several of them being killed; America was partially paralysed by a monster telegraph strike from 'Frisco to New York; and Sweden saw a recurrence of the woollen trade strikes at Norrkoping. Even little Wales had its strike, fourteen hundred miners leaving work near Cardiff, while the dockers' strikes at Antwerp and Rotterdam went on apace. The times are not bad throughout the world generally, yet industrial chaos seems pretty general, and there is no sign of rest at present. Let us hope that 1908 will be a year of progress—and contentment.

THE "MAHRATTA PLOUGH."

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD is republishing in the "Indian Magazine and Review," his symbolical article the "Mahratta Plough" published by him some twenty years ago in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review." We call the article symbolical, for, under the form of a defence of the "Mahratta Plough," it is really a glorification of all the social, municipal, political, artistic and religious, as compared with the alien institutions which, *more suo*, he accuses us of enforcing on the people of India. It is a slashing skreed of picturesque declamation sustained throughout at white heat, and it is certainly interesting to find how in his concluding section, which is not likely to appear before December, he forecasts the "unrest" that is now pervading Eastern Bengal. The late Lord Stanley of Alderley always regarded this article, when it originally appeared, as having given a great stimulus to the Sivaji Cult, and now, reading the conclusion of it by the light of present-day events it might be said that the author at least anticipated, if he has not been instrumental in actually fomenting, the discontent of the English-educated Bengali Babus. We publish elsewhere the first section of the article as it will appear. We here transcribed only Sir George's enthusiastic tribute to the physical and spiritual beauty of the Chit-pavan women of the southern Konkan:—"The Chit-pavan women are of the most refined type of feminine loveliness; and in the sweetness, grace and dignity of their highbred beauty, at once modern in its exquisite delicacy, and antique in its fearless freedom, they might well be taken for the Greek originals of the Tanagra "figurines" awakened to a later life among the tropical gardens and orchards and cocoanut groves of the Southern Konkan. One never wearies of watching them as seen in the dewy morning in their gardens, perambulating, in archaic worship, the altar of Holy Basil placed before every Hindu house, or of an afternoon as they pass in fetching water, to and from the near riverside or the lotus-laden tank of the village temple, all in flowing robes of cotton, of unbleached white, or dyed a single colour,—pink, scarlet, black, green or primrose yellow, presenting as they move in the deepening shadows of the trees, along the red laterite roads, and illumined across the blue sea by the sidelong rays of the declining sun, the richest chromatic effects, in all the bright glamour of a glowing Turner or a Claude. And the outward and visible charms of these fair Chit-pavnis faithfully mirror the inner virtues of their pure and gentle natures; for they are perfect daughters, perfect wives, and perfect mothers, after the severely disciplined, self-sacrificing, Hindu ideal, the ideal also of Solomon and Sophocles and St. Paul and St. Augustine, remaining modestly at home, as the proper sphere of their duties, unknown beyond their families, and seeking, in the happiness of their children their greatest pleasure, and in the reverence of their husbands the amaranthine crown of a true woman's glory, which is the highest."

"DIVERGENT TYPES."

A LOCAL contemporary, in its accountof the farewell meeting to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji at the Holborn Restaurant, says: "The gathering was made up of divergent types. It is only necessary to mention the names of Sir Henry Cotton, Sir George Birdwood, Dr. John Pollen, Colonel Hanna, Sir M. Bhownaggree, Mr. Hyndman, (*sic*), Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, and Mr. Herbert Burrows, to show that political distinctions were merged, etc." Well, the ladies and gentlemen mentioned may be of divergent types, but we would confidently defy Mr. Hunnable to assemble a more grotesque company of cranks in the whole of Christendom. Sir Henry Cotton, the sworn foe of the English in India; Dr. Pollen, the Esperantist; Colonel Hanna, military "reformer"; Mr. Hyndman, the white babu; Mrs. Despard, the police-scratching Suffragette, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, the women's Free-trade star-speaker; and Mr. Herbert Burrows, the Socialist—not to speak of Mr. Bannerjee, who was present, and who "shewed himself up" by singing *Bande Mataram*, to the disgust of, we may be sure, Sir George Birdwood, who would appear to have been the only Britisher present who did not bear the caste mark of the crank. Our contemporary refers to Mr. Bannerjee's conduct as "the only unwise incident." It is not the first time such an incident has occurred in London, however. At the meeting held in London a year ago in honour of the memory of Mr. Justice Tyabji, a Mr. Mitra, seized upon this most solemn and decorous occasion to make a violently anti-British speech, which effectually "cleared the hall" of all—save Sir Henry Cotton!

A MARRIAGE OF MOMENT.

ROMANCE speaks loudly through the lines of the little paragraph in which a London contemporary announces the marriage of Surgeon-General Partridge, of the Bombay Army, (retired), to the sister of his late wife, under the new Act. This is the first instance of a legal marriage in the higher strata of English life between a gentleman and his deceased wife's sister. Over twenty years ago General Partridge became a widower. His wife was the daughter of a Mr. Robert James Butt, a London Solicitor, and at her death she had an unmarried sister, Miss Emma Caroline Butt, and in course of time the widowed General desired Miss Butt to take her sister's place in his lonely home. But the Law said "Stay!" And so General Partridge and Miss Butt waited, and waited and kept on waiting, year after year, only to see the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill regularly resuscitated in the Commons and Lords and as regularly thrown out. Now, when the silver is in their hair, they have been able to wed legally. A story like this is calculated to do more to conquer the ridiculous ecclesiastical opposition to the new Act than columns of theological deduction. The Church, as represented by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London has laid up a rod in pickle in its blind and unreasoning hostility to a measure which is founded upon the dictates of the plainest common sense.

THE Anchor Line s.s. *Massilia* passed Suez on the 11th and is due to arrive at Bombay on the morning of the 23rd instant.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. *Armond Behic*, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on Saturday, the 12th instant at 7 p. m.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer *Riojun Maru* left Madras for Colombo on the 11th instant, the *Tabasaki Maru* left Singapore for Colombo on the 12th instant.

IT is understood that Mr. Stevenson Moore will continue to officiate as head of the Criminal Investigation Department during the six months Sir Harold Stuart is to be on leave.

THE Madras Mahajana Sabha has intimated to the Congress Committee at Nagpur that, if it should be found impossible to hold the Congress there, Madras will be prepared to arrange for its being held here.

THE second forecast of the cotton crop in Burma says that the total area under cotton is now estimated at 186,041 acres, or 3,172 acres less than the area reported in August. Crop prospects are fair, but more rain is required in almost all Districts.

UNDER an order of the District Magistrate, 24-Pergunas, Leakat Hossain the Mahomedan agitator has been prohibited from addressing public meetings and forming and leading processions within the jurisdiction of the Suburban Courts of Alipore and Sealdah.

THE results of the crushing at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine during last month were as follows:—Quartz crushed 2,300 tons, gold obtained 970 ozs.; tailings cyanided, 2,000 tons, gold obtained 264 ozs.; making a total of 1,334 ozs. of gold, compared with 1,150 ozs. in August.

AN interesting experiment is about to be tried by the Rev. G. Denyer, Vicar of Christ Church, Blackburn, who proposes to take definite steps towards the provision of a special church for children. He contemplates a Service every Sunday morning and evening in the parish-room, to which all young people under twelve are to be invited. The church officers are to be chosen from among the boys, and a choir from among the girls, who are to be trained by the Vicar's wife. Members of the choir will, as a special privilege, be allowed to attend the children's church until they are fourteen. The Services are to be specially designed to meet the needs of children, who are expected to contribute to a half-penny collection on the last Sunday of each month.

THE Health Officer of Rangoon, commenting upon the health of the various communities in the city in 1906 says that the well-known immunity of the Chinese from cholera is attributable partly to their universal habit of drinking only tea or boiled water, and partly to their occupations which do not bring the majority of them into contact with the riparian population to which class the cholera outbreaks are largely confined. Plague, however, exacted a heavy toll of lives from the Chinese, and this is explained by its prevalence in the Taroktan quarter, the population of which includes about half the Chinese in Rangoon. The prevalence of plague in this quarter again is dependent upon its general insanitariness, for which the mode of life of the Chinese community is to a large extent responsible.

A WRITER in the *Lancet* draws attention to the fact that the habitual criminals of India, who spend the greater part of their time in Jail, have a far better prospect of longevity than their congeners who respect the law and lead honest lives. Even when allowance has been made for the fact that a large proportion of the prisoners are in the prime of life and that there is no infant mortality to swell the returns, the figures furnish striking evidence of the solicitude of the Government towards those who break their laws. During a recent period, when careful observations were made, the free population from whom the Jails are recruited suffered badly from malarial fever, and also in certain districts from famine, but in the prisons these fruitful causes of mortality were absent. In Lucknow City, for example, the death-rate was 50·41, in Allahabad 36·87, and in Bareilly 34·19, whereas in the several Jails of those places it did not in any case reach 10 per 1,000.

THE MAHRATTA PLOUGH. *

By Sir George Birdwood.

In omni quidem parte culturæ, sed in hac quidem, *i. e.* arandi disciplina, maxime valeat oraculum illud: "Quid quæque regio patiatur."

C. PLINII, "Nat. Hist." xviii. 18

This defence of the Mahratta plough is written in reply to the sweeping attack on the vernacular implements and operations of Indian agriculture, made in a paper * read on the 16th of July 1888, before the East India Association, by the Pandit Srilal, a distinguished student of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, and late Secretary to the Agricultural Society of Bijnaur, the northernmost District of the Rohilkand Division of the North-West Provinces. As it would not be possible within the space at my disposal to attempt a general rejoinder to the accomplished Pandit, I restrict myself, for the present, to the vindication of the indigenous plough in regard to the perfect adaptation of it to the surrounding conditions of the land, and life, and labour; and in so doing I confine myself to that part of India known to me familiarly, in the strict etymological sense of the world, from my birth, and dear to me as my native country, † the great basaltic kingdom."

I.—THE MAHRATTA COUNTRY, or "AGER."

"*aut arvus*, i.e. *aratus*, *aut consitus*, *aut pascuus aut floreus*."

(*a*.) *Its Limits.*—Hindu geographers divide the Dekhan, or India "south" of Hindustan [the alluvial plains of the Indus and Ganges] into six principal provinces—viz., (1) Guja-rashtra, north-west of the Narbada; (2) Gondwana [the Central Provinces], south-east of the Narbada: (3) Andra or Telingana [the Nizam's Dominions, *et cetera*], south of Gondwana, to the Coromandel Coast; (4) Dravida [Travancore, *et cetera*], in the south of the peninsula; (5) Karnataka [Mysore, *et cetera*], on the Malabar Coast, north of Dravida; and (6) Maharashtra, extending from the Ghat-prabha river,—which separates it from Karnataka,—nearly 500 miles north to the Satpura mountains, separating the Tapti and Narbada rivers; and from the Malabar Coast, 300 to 400 miles eastward to the borders of Telingana and Gondwana; the westward border of the latter province being defined by the Wardha river, a northern affluent of the Godavari.

These are the extreme ethnographical frontiers of the Mahratta Country; but its political limits have been enlarged by conquest even beyond them, past the Wardha river, and past the old Bhonsla city of Nagpur, up to the Wain-ganga, the eastward affluent of the Godavari, and across the Narbada, where Mahratta dynasties have permanently established themselves at Baroda [Gaekwar] in Gujarat, and at Indore [Holkar], and Gwalior, [Sindhia] in Central India. These subject Mahratta States are, however, excluded from the present survey; as are also the Khandesh District [Baglana], or basin of the Tapti, between the Satpura mountains and the Chandor hills; and the whole of the Nasik District; and all the six northern sub-divisions of the Ahmednagar District, which form with the Nasik District, between the Chandor and the Ahmednagar hills, the fluviatile area, wherein are gathered, by its head stream and western affluents, the waters discharged by the main stream of the pastoral Godavari, through Telingana, into the Bay of Bengal. The latter tracts are formed, indiscriminately, by the Mahrattas themselves, Vindhyari, that is, belonging to the Vindhya ["the Hunters'"] mountains, and are still in large proportion peopled by the Bhils† ["Bowmen"], and other aboriginal tribes, who, from the remotest prehistoric times have had their home in Gondwana, to which Khandesh truly appertains, rather than to Maharashtra.

The boundaries of the true Mahratta Country, therefore, are:—on the West, the Arabian Sea from Goa to Bombay, about 250 miles; on the North, the Kalyan river from Bombay to the Sahyadri mountains, at the Malsaj "ghat," about 70 miles as the crow flies, and from thence along the Ahmadnagar hills, so far as they extend due east, 100 miles more; on the East, the south-eastern prolongation of the Ahmadnagar hills to beyond the sacred Mahratta city of Tuljapur, and the fortress of Nuldrug, both in the Nizam's Dominions, 120 miles in all; and on the South, an irregular line from Nuldrug to Goa, crossing the Bhima, the great contributory to the Kistna from the Northern Mahratta Country [the Ahmadnagar, Poona, Satara, and Sholapur districts], about 60 miles south-east from Pandharpur, the holiest of Mahratta towns, and the main stream of the Kistna itself, 30 miles south from the splendid ruins of the mediæval Mahomedan city of Bijapur, and just east of the influence of the Ghat-prabha, the south-most contributory to the Kistna from "the Southern Mahratta Country" [the Kolhapur State, and Bijapur and Belgaum Districts], a distance, as the crow flies, of altogether 200 miles.

Within the area thus circumscribed, the most characteristic Mahratta territory is, according to Grant-Duff, the region of upland dales, about 50 miles in breadth, and 200 in length, extending across all the eastward spurs of the Sahyadri mountains ["Western Ghats"] from Junnar on the Bhima, southward through Poona, the capital of the old Mahratta Peshwas,‖ on the Muta Mula, an affluent of the Bhima, and through Satara, on the head stream of the Kistna to Euru-Manjira, lower down the same river, a little east of Kolhapur. These mountain valleys, locally termed "mavals"; and the wide straths of the Bhima, and its affluents the Sina and Nira,—the Bhima and Sina, rivers flowing side by side, between the Ahmadnagar and the Poona hills, and the Nira between the Poona and the Satara, or Mahadeo hills,—and the open vale of the Kistna, where it winds southward from Satara, and away east from Kolhapur, into Telingana, together with the precipitous, low lying, narrow maritime belt of the Konkans, to the west of the Syhadri mountains; all this well wooded, and well watered and fertile, and inaccessible and strongly defensible country, is "the very heart of heart" of the mighty basaltic table-land of Maharashtra; towards which the hearts of all its true sons, the hardy, brave, shrewd, hospitable, and intensely devout 'mavalis,' the Scotch of India, are drawn, as with a fourfold cord, by its romantic and sublime picturesqueness, its bounteous fruitfulness, the profoundly emotional associations of the religious poetry of Tukaram [*circa* 1609 to 1649], and the heroic history of Sivaji [1627 to 1680]:—Tukaram, who passionately extols the glory of Vithoba or Vrithal, the popular incarnation of [Krishna]-Vishnu, and of Pandharpur, the seat of Vithoba's noblest shrine, and of the Bhima, the perennially flowing, broad-meadowed river of Pandharpur;—and Sivaji, the typical and greatest leader of the historic Maharatta race, at once their Wallace and Bruce and Douglas, to whom they owe the imperishable and inspiriting memories of an independent national life centred for 168 years [1650 to 1818] at Poona; the city which, on account of its commanding strategic position, still maintains its pre-eminence as the military capital of the Dakhan. It is the Kabul of Southern India; as,

* Reprinted from the "Asiatic Quarterly Review," October 1888.

† The name of my birth-place, Belgaum, is Canarese; its correct form being Vennu-grams ["Bamboo Town"] and it was included within the limits of the ancient Karnataka, or "Canara [literally "Black Soil"] Country." The Mahratta language is, however, spoken right up to Belgaum, and the Ghat-prabha ["Past-leader"] river, rising by numerous affluents in the Sahyadri mountains ["Western Ghauts"] between the Hanuman and Ram "ghats," or passes, and flowing past Belgaum and Gokak westward to the Kistna, now bounds the extreme southern marshes of "the Mahratta Country"; and, up to its junction with the Kistna, divides between the basaltic formation of Maha-rashtra, and the granitic plateau of Karnataka of Maha-rashtra.

† The Mahrattas are mixed, but true Aryas, and represent the south-west extension, *en masse*, of the Arya race in India. The Bhils are unmixed aborigines, of Vindhyan Dravidas, and are represented south of Khandesh by the Varalis [north of Bombay], Kathodis [north of Poona], Ramusis [north of Kolhapur], and other semi-savage tribes of "the Western Ghauts," who form the autochthonous substratum of the lower out-castes of the gallant Mahratta nation.

‖ The Pesh-wa [literally "Fore-man"], was the Prime Minister of the Mahratta kings; and the office, becoming hereditary in the family of Balaji Rao, they gradually usurped the supreme authority, reigning in great power at Puna [Poona] between A.D. 1718 and 1818; leaving to the royal family of Sivaji only the petty principalities of Satara and Kolhapur. The word *pesh* in their title is Persian, and occurs also in Peshawar, "the *Frontier* station," in Peshin, "the *Front*-land," *i.e.*, "Sun-rise," or "Morning-land [Anatolia], as viewed from Persia; and in such words as *pesh-kash*, "what is *fore*-drawn, *i.e.*, "first fruits," "taxes"; *pesh-gi*, "money *advanced*"; *pesh-kabz*, "*fore*-grip," a dagger, the blade of which curves forwardly from the handle; *pesh-ani*, "the *fore*-hand"; *dash-kab*, "*fore* water, *i.e.*, *ouron*, *et cetera*.

and according to the Eastern proverb:—"Th Master of Kabul is the Master of Hindustan," so a ruler strongly seated in Poona, holds the entire Dakhan in his all confronting power.

I retain from childhood a lively recollection of the scenery and people of the whole of Maharashtra, between Belgaum and Indor, and Surat and Asirghar; ¶ while with the Mahratta Country, as known to me in later years, and comprised within the administrative Districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Kolhapur [Native State,] Bijapur, and Belgaum, and, in the Southern Konkan, of Goa [Portuguese possession,] Sawantwari [Native State,] Ratnagiri, and Kolaba, and, in the Northern Konkan, of Thana, I am more intimately acquainted than with any part of the United Kingdom, unless excepting the basaltic plains of the Forth and Clyde.

(*b*). "The Sahyadris."—The Sahyadris are the crest of the great wave of trap which covers the whole of the western Dekhan from Belgaum to Indor and from the Central Provinces to the Konkans, over which it hangs, like a citadel of the Cyclops; attaining in the flat-topped mountain mass of Mahabal-eshwar, "the Great-strength-of God," its greatest height, nearly 5,000 feet above the sea.

This aerial ramp lies almost at right angles to the direction of the South-West Monsoon, which beating on it through incalculable ages, has worn its sky line, where the trap rock is of harder basalt, into prolonged chains of bluff flat-topped, terraced headlands; and, where of softer amygdaloid, into an occasional jagged peak; and at a lower height has moulded it, by the same process of secular denudation, into the confused maze of lateral spurs, between which the rain water of the Monsoon runs off in the head springs of the Kistna towards the east, and on the west in the numerous little rivers that plough their rapid way to the Arabian Sea through the Konkans. The black soil of the plains of the Dekhan has been chiefly formed from the Monsoon waste of the Syhadris; and this soil, so well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, extends beyond the trappean tract of Western India, far into the south and east of the peninsular India, where it gives its name both to Karnataka and the Kanarese.

(*c*). "Their westward face, the Konkans."—These mountains fall toward the west very abruptly, in terraced slopes, of alternate horizontal belts of evergreen woods and black bands of basalt; and sheer precipices, often of 2,000 feet deep; and rugged, irregular spurs, reaching the sea in 20, or in some places 40 miles, and cutting up the Konkans into a succession of transverse ravines and gorges of incredible difficulty, and deep steaming valleys, covered with thick forests, mostly of bamboo and teak. On the flat top of an isolated hill of one of these spurs, stretched out between the Bor "ghat" and Bombay, Lord Elphinstone founded the sanatorium of Matha-ran ["the Top of the wild"]. Rising abruptly, from almost the level of the sea, to a height of 2,500 feet, and standing like an advanced tower in front of the Syhadris, it commands the most striking panoramic view of them, from the stupendous scrap of Harichandragar [Malsaj "ghat"] rising to an altitude of 4,000 feet in the north; to the pinnacled precipice, called by the natives, Nagphani, "the Cobra's Hood," and by Europeans, "the Duke's Nose," on the east, there marking the position of the Bor "ghat," down to the levelled loom line of the mighty bluff of Mahabaleshwar in the extreme south.

(*d*). "The Island of Bombay."—Matharan, and the twin flat-topped Prabal hill, and the remarkable, curiously serrated, saddleback ridge of Bawa Malang, and the Panala Hill, surmounted by the lofty basaltic column which gives it the name of Funnel Hill among Europeans, are the most conspicuous masses, crests, and peaks of the semi-circular spur forming the southern watershed of the affluents, from the Malsaj "ghat", the Tal "ghat," and the Bor "ghat" of the beautiful Ulhas or Kalkan [Callian] river, the principal river of the Northern Konkan; a corresponding semi-circular spur is the southern watersheds of the affluents, from the Bor "ghat" and the Sava "ghat," of the Amba or Nagotna river, and the most sylvan river of the Southern Konkan; and these two curved spurs, converging, from the north and south respectively, toward the west, before sinking out of sight, form the bright little archipelago of basalt islets, which, joined together by the clay deposits of the Kalyan and Nagotna rivers, and of the little Panvel and Patala-Ganga ["Infernal"—literally "Patent," *i.e.*, "Wide-mouthed"—"Ganges"] rivers, and by the shells and sand thrown up by the waves of the South West Monsoon, constitute the compound island, lying like a natural breakwater in front of the common estuary of the four creeks of the Kalyan, Panvel Patala-ganga and Nagotna rivers; and thus forming the magnificent harbour that has given its Portuguese name, and the commercial and naval control of "the Indian Ocean, to the palatial city of Bombay"; (*a*) rising from its bright green Esplanade, flush with the blue level of the Arabian Sea, like the apparition of another Venice, suffused with the richer golden light of the eternal sunshine of the East.

Beautiful indeed for situation is Bombay! And for providential opportunity the joy and praise of all those whose business is in the salt deep! Among the palm groves, tufting the five basaltic monticules and mounds of the surrounding suburbs, sparkle the white walls of the houses of its opulent and luxurous merchant princes: this rare aggregation of natural and artificial features presenting a scene at once splendid, comfortable, and, in its encompassing alpine panorama, wonderful; and absolutely enchanting, when the blaze of day has set, and the silver moon hangs above all in the spacious silence of the clear midnight sky.

¶ Asirghar is one of the finest stations in India for the observation of sunrises and sunsets, and moonlight effects. In the clear sapphire of the earth's shadow we call the night the stars do not shimmer, but shine with the bright steady glow of distant orbs hanging at different altitudes in the illimitable heights of the heavens; and the face of the moon is seen in full relief, and to be not of silvern, but of a pearly radiance of the most exquisite nacre. The varying remoteness and magnitude of these worlds upon worlds define an interstellar perspective leading the eye in every direction, beyond "the Pillars of the Seven Planets," and beyond "the Towers of the Twelve Signs" of the Zodiac, on and on through endless vistas of glory into the very mystery of Infinity; and the mind, losing the sense of time, as measured by days and months and years, seems, by a transmutation overmastering all materiality and self-consciousness, to pass into the absolute, unconditioned, and perfect life and light of Eternity. These Vindhyan sunrises and sunsets also have their fullnes of glory; and may be compared in their magnificence with those to be seen from Edinburgh Castle and Stirling Castle; but they have not the celestitude, and do not inspire the wonder, awe, and worship of the moonlit nights of Asirghar, ringing through all their sapphire depths with the angelic song of the "triangles": "Agios 'o Theos agios ischyros, agios athanatos."

(*a*) The ultimate source of the name of Bombay is the temple of the tutelary island goddess Momba Devi, "Our Lady of Bombay," an auspicious local form of the "Great Goddess," Devi the consort of Siva.

(To be concluded.)

TELEP

THE THREATENED RAILWAY FIGHT.

CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS.

Recognition of the Union Discussed.

ANTAGONISTIC RESULT ANTICIPATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The Railways held an important meeting to-day to consider the question of the recognition of the Union.

The result of the meeting will not be announced until Mr. Bell has been notified, but it is believed to be unfavourable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 13.

An *Englishman* special cable from London dated October 11th says: "Despite the universal desire to avoid a strike with its consequent commercial paralysis, the railway crisis is increasing in gravity. The Companies are adamant and refuse to recognise a Trade Union which represents less than half the eligible workers. Yet it is evident that the Trade Unionists mean business. A possible solution however would be for the Directors to concede a revision of hours and wages without any conferences. The Trade Union, however, is doubtful, whether this would avert the threatened strike. The labourites obviously expect the Government to bring pressure to bear on the companies. Mr. Lloyd George, speaking yesterday, did not indicate that such was the intention of Government although he was sympathetic, thus widening the breach for Government, of their extreme wing supporters.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Hindu Priest Ordered to Leave.

FLAT REFUSAL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

Telegrams from Johannesburg state that the renewal of a temporary permit to a Hindu priest has been refused, and he has been summoned to leave the Colony instantly. He declines on the ground that he has a higher duty to perform than obeying the order.

THE COMMODORE.

Appointed A. D. C. to the King.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

Sir George Warrender has been Gazetted an Aide-de-Camp to the King.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Possible Date.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The *Tribune* states that owing to the heavy programme, Parliament will meet on January 28.

THE NEWSPAPER "JUSTICE."

Socialist Snubbed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

With reference to the exclusion of the newspaper *Justice* from India, Mr. Quelch has received a reply from the India Office stating that the Government of India acted under legal powers, and that Mr. Morley does not propose to intervene.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

Slight Operation Performed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The throat specialist, Sir Felix Semon, yesterday morning, performed a slight operation on the Sultan of Zanzibar for enlarged tonsils, by means of electricity. The tonsils were not removed.

In the afternoon the Sultan called on Sir E. Grey at the Foreign Office.

ITALIAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Important Announcement.

SEQUEL TO THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The Italian Minister of Marine, in an interview, said he intends to propose an extensive naval programme amounting to ten millions sterling, which will include provision for four large battleships.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Settlement of the Vancouver Claims.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

It is announced from Ottowa that Mr. King, Deputy Minister of Labour, will proceed immediately to Vancouver to settle the riot claims, all of which will be dealt with generously.

Mr. Pope, Under Secretary of State, will accompany Mr. Lemieux to Japan.

CANADA AND ASIATICS.

Immigrants Rejected at Vancouver.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

Five hundred and sixteen Hindus arrived at Vancouver in a steamer yesterday, and 181 were rejected by the authorities as not possessing sufficient funds and as having physical defects.

FLOODS AROUND TURIN.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

Serious floods have occurred in the Turin district, and three persons have been drowned.

GENERAL STRIKE IN ITALY.

Railways Almost Stopped.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER. 12.

A general strike has been suddenly proclaimed at Milan. Large factories are closed and nearly all tramway and railway employes are idle. A few trains are still running.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The gas workers who are on strike in Milran, violently attacked the substitutes and stoned the Garabiniers who were sent to quell the disturbance. The Carabiniers fired, wounding seven, one of whom is seriously hurt.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Ten thousand strikers at Milan marched to the Labour Exchange shouting and singing.

A general strike has been proclaimed at Bologna in sympathy with Milan.

SIR J. FRENCH IN RUSSIA.

The King Greets his Regiment.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

General Sir J. French after a brief visit to St Petersburg, starts to-day for Moscow and Kieff He is the bearer of a cordial message from King Edward to the 27th Dragoons, of which regiment King Edward is Colonel.

The message will be read at the review of the regiment.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Telegrams from St. Petersbung state that General Sir J. French yesterday lunched at the Mess of the Officers of the Horse Guards and visited high military officials. He then proceeded to Kieff,

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

Illness Causes Anxiety.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has still a high temperature. His appetite is slight but his cough is less.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The King and Queen of Spain have postponed their impending visit to Vienna, indefinitely.

This is regarded as an indication that the condition of the Emperor Francis Joseph is more serious than is admitted.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The Emperor Francis Joseph's condition, last evening was less favourable. Coughing disturbs his sleep and the fever is intermittent.

DISASTER ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

Steamer Founders with Twenty-two on Board.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The steamer "Cypress" foundered in a terrific storm on Lake Superior. There was one survivor twenty-two were drowned.

THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP CRUISE.

Two More Cruisers Start for the Pacific.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The cruisers "Tennessee and Washington" have left Hampton for the Pacific, inaugurating the battleship cruise.

They will sail round the coast of South America to Magdalena Bay where they will perform manœuvres with the cruisers "California" and "South Dakota."

SOCIALIST SENTENCED IN GERMANY.

Punishment for Anti-Military Preaching.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The Socialist Karl Liebknecht has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in a fortress for propagating anti-militarist doctrines, being thereby guilty of treason. The prisoner in his defence made an eloquent and striking oration expounding his views. The sentence was far more lenient than the prosecution demanded.

REFORMS IN PERSIA.

Liberty of Conscience and Press.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The *Times* Teheran Correspondent telegraphs that the Shah has signed a constitution which limits the sovereign prerogatives and the authority of the priesthood and grants liberty of conscience, of education, of the press, of association, and of speech.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

An All-England Pageant.

KINGS GALORE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The main feature of the Lord Mayor's Show is a pageant, which is superintended by Mr. Louis Parker, representing all the Kings from Edward the Confessor to Edward the Sixth. The Kings will be attended by the most prominent men of their respective reigns.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

Ill with Gout.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The King of the Belgians is reported to be suffering from an attack of gout.

SIR ROBERT HUME, a Crimean Veteran, formerly a well-known resident to Dehra Dun, with Lady Hume and the Misses Hume, is now in Colombo, having come out to avoid the winter at Home.

THE OUTLOOK IN MOROCCO.

Sultan Asks the French to Leave.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

Abdul Azis, in an interview, states that he hopes God willing, that the country would triumphantly emerge from the crisis. He said that if the French depart he would guarantee peace, otherwise he feared continued outbreaks. He intends to march against Muley Hafid if diplomacy fails.

In the course of the interview Abdul Azis said: "You have seen the Japanese fight. Are my people as brave?"

The Correspondent answered "Yes, but they have not learned modern warfare."

The Sultan smilingly said, "No, they are ever the same." He expressed a desire to see England but doubted the feasibility of a visit.

CESAREWITCH BETTING.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The betting on the Cesarewitch is:—

3 to 1 against Baltinglass.
6 to 1 against Demure.
100 to 14 against Royal Dream.
9 to 1 against Wuffy.
100 to 7 against Mondamin, Outbreak and Madame de Soubise.

THE DUKE OF YORK STAKES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The result of the Duke of York Stakes is as follows:—

Tirara	1
All Black	2
Dinneford	3

There were twelve starters. Won by four lengths with three lengths between second and third.

The betting was 20 to 1 Tirara, 100 to 7 All Black, and 11 to 4 Dinneford.

MR. KEIR HARDIE IN DELHI.

Contempt for Critics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCTOBER 12.

Mr. Keir Hardie arrived here on the evening of the 10th inst. from Agra, about 11 p.m., the train being met by a number of Hindu gentlemen mainly Pleaders. He was warmly welcomed cheered and garlanded, and he drove to Maidens Hotel. Interviewed subsequently Mr Keir Hardie said that on arrival he was welcomed to Delhi and his permission requested for leave to hold a public meeting. The Delhi District is a proclaimed area, he replied, thanking them for their welcome, and said that under no circumstances would he address a public meeting. He had come to India to learn and not to teach. As to seeming somewhat overcome by the warmth of the welcome, he observed, "it is a little too embarrassing to a modest man." He stays in Delhi one day, but is due to return here on the sixteenth after a visit to Simla.

His programme to-morrow is:—7 a. m., motors to Kutub Minar; 10-30, private interview with Deputy Commissioner; forenoon, receives deputations from Hindus and Mahomedans, respectively; afternoon, inspects Indian industries peculiar to Delhi: embroidery, carving, ivory painting, etc. He regrets he has insufficient time to visit the mills.

Questioned regarding the exchanged cables with the "Daily Mail," Mr. Keir Hardie said: "Evidently some fearsome stuff has been cabled Home and has created a bad scare, but the scare must not be taken too seriously. This is the dull season, the gooseberry crop has been below normal, the sea serpent has not made his appearance, and apparently I am doing duty in their stead."

Concerning newspaper misrepresentation in this country he said: "The trouble seems to have been that certain pressmen about Calcutta seem to have had preconceived opinions about myself of a kind which were current in England ten or twelve years ago, and on the assumption that I was the sort of individual they conceived me to be, they made their reports square with their own theories. I think, however, from the tone of the press during the last day or two that the false impression which was thus created has died out." Regarding current topics Mr. Keir Hardie said: "I can express no opinion concerning the Decentralization proposals affecting India, but on the general principle I am in favour of putting as much responsibility as possible on localities. It tends to efficiency." Regarding military affairs he said: "The whole question of the disposal of forces in India, military expenditure and other topics connected with the Service are far too large for me to enter upon in the limited time at my disposal." He believes in Lord Kitchener as a worker. He added: "I am concentrating on two or three points, but I would rather not say what these are." Concerning the alleged rumour in Calcutta reported by the correspondent of the "Englishman" that the Nationalists in India are paying one thousand pounds for Mr. Keir Hardie's Indian tour, he observed: "There is no truth whatever in the statement. It is a revival of the old Liberal canard in a new guise. Fifteen or twenty years ago the Liberals of the Old Country, unable to meet our arguments, raised the cry that we were being subsidized by the Tories to injure them. The growth of the Labour movement and its present strength make that cry no longer possible at home, and apparently is being revived here under a new guise. If I mistake not, the person who makes the statement is the same one who gave a totally misleading and inaccurate version of what has come to be known as the "Ainslie incident."

MR. KEIR HARDIE will be at Simla on the 18th and 19th instants where it is understood that he hopes to see His Excellency the Viceroy.

DEATH OF MR. G. LEATHAM.

Sir A. Lawley's Tour Abandoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 12.

H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley's tour in South Canara at the end of this month has been abandoned owing to the death yesterday, at Oottampalle near Kodaikanal of Mr Gordon Leatham, nephew of Her Excellency Lady Lawley.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Captain Torrie, left Ootacamund this morning to attend the funeral which takes place at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, to-morrow morning. Mr. Leatham rode in the Ootacamund Hunt Steeplechases last month and also accompanied His Excellency the Governor on a shooting trip. He left Ootacamund few days ago on another shooting trip to the Travancore hills where he contracted fever. Lady Lawley left Ootacamund on Wednesday for Oottampalle accompanied by Captain Elwes I.M.S., the Governor's Surgeon and the District Medical Officer of Madura was also in attendance.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 12.

Major, K. M. Cameron, R.A.M.C., has been selected for the post of Staff Surgeon, Army Headquarters, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Tate on the departure of the latter officer for England in December next, his tour having expired.

RAILWAY REFORM.

The Proposed Relaxation of Government Control.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 11.

The following is the text of the Railways Resolution by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the "Gazette of India":—

The Government of India have had under consideration the important proposals made by the late Mr. Robertson, Special Commissioner for Indian Railways, for relaxing the stringency of the control exercised by Government over the affairs of railway companies.

So far back as August, 1904, Mr. Brodrick called for the recommendations of the Government of India in regard to this matter, but the formation of the Railway Board had first to be effected and the importance and intricacy of the proposals necessitated much discussion before the case could be laid before the Secretary of State.

Under existing arrangements the control of Government is exercised through the medium of Consulting Engineers, who in Madras, Bombay and Burma work under the Local Governments, and in the other provinces are now directly subordinate to the Railway Board.

The main functions of these officers may be classified as follows:—(1) To sanction such expenditure on the proposals submitted by companies as may be within the power delegated to them, and to refer for the consideration of the Supreme or Local Government, as the case may be, those which involve expenditure beyond these limits; (2) to carry out the duties of Government Inspector under the Railway Act and to bring to notice any defects which may be observed; and (3) to act as channels of communication between Government and the railway companies.

Railway companies have at present no original powers of sanction and have to obtain such authority from or through the Consulting Engineers. The control at present exercised by these officers is very complete. The estimates for works which the companies desire to carry out and the periodical rolls for establishment and other working expenses, which they frame, have to be sanctioned by the consulting engineers or by higher authority before any expenditure can be incurred, and even when general sanction has been accorded the application of the detailed rules often requires that further references should be made to the consulting engineers.

The control now exercised over companies is thus of a minute character and extends not only to matters of engineering and of expenditure but to practically all questions, both executive and administrative connected with railway working.

Mr. Robertson pronounced himself strongly in favour of altering this state of affairs, but the Government of India, while disposed to agree that the time for a change of system had arrived, desired to first obtain the opinion of the Railway Board on the question at issue. The Board unhesitatingly expressed the opinion that the retention of the present procedure was unnecessary, and, following generally the recommendations of the Special Commissioner, adopted the view that there should be no authority interposed between themselves and the companies, and that the latter should be allowed to work their lines with greater freedom.

IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS.

They represented that, however necessary it may have been in the early days of railway enterprise in this country to establish and maintain a close and rigid local control over the affairs of railway companies, the altered conditions and revised contracts under which the latter now work railways no longer necessitated the continuance of such control, and they advocated the introduction of more liberal and elastic methods.

They urged also that the constitution of the home boards was such as to command confidence and that as the companies' consulting engineers, who were men of eminence in the profession, were referred to in all important technical questions affecting the permanent way, works and rolling stock, there were ample guarantees that every proposal was subjected to careful examination.

At the same time the presence of the Government Director on these Boards was an assurance that the views of the Government would always be represented.

These radical modifications received the most careful consideration of the Governor-General in Council and were discussed exhaustively with the Local Government concerned. Assent had already been given to the proposition that a considerable relaxation of control was desirable and to the view that the control of Government should be limited as far as possible to essential requirements.

The Government of India recognised the validity of the arguments advanced by the Railway Board and were much influenced by the consideration that the companies' Boards might reasonably be considered the best judges of the expenditure necessary for the maintenance of their lines, as dividend-earning concerns, and that the participation of their shareholders in the surplus earnings supplied a powerful incentive towards efficient and economical working.

The Government of India, however, when deciding on the principles to be followed in settling the exact nature of the relations between Government and the working agencies, held the opinion that it would be advisable to maintain some measure of control to protect the rights of Government adequately. While willing to surrender extensive powers of sanction to the companies' Boards, the Government of India decided to retain in their own hands such safeguards as the limitation of expenditure by budget provision and the audit check by the Government Examiners of Accounts attached to the several railways.

With this explanation of their views the Government of India laid before the Secretary of State the following proposals:—(1) That certain powers of sanction and administration should be delegated to the companies' Boards and that they should be requested to entrust their agents with a considerable portion of their own powers, Government reserving the right to reimpose more detailed control should the circumstances of any line require it.

That the appointment and duties of Consulting Engineer should be abolished and, (3) that Government Inspectors should be appointed to carry out the duties prescribed in Chapter 4 of the Railway Act.

CHANGES ALREADY SANCTIONED.

In his despatch of the 2nd August, 1907, the Secretary of State has sanctioned these recommendations. The change in organisation will accordingly be brought into force from the 1st January, 1908, and the withdrawal from Consulting Engineers and Local Governments of the powers of sanction hitherto delegated to them necessarily follows from the revised procedure to be introduced under these orders.

The abolition of the post of Consulting Engineer, which in the case of the appointments at the headquarters of the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, has hitherto been united with that of the Secretary to Government, will sever the connection of the local authorities with the direct control of the railways in these provinces, but it is not apprehended that the withdrawal of the power of control hitherto exercised by Local Governments through the Consulting Engineers will diminish the legitimate influence of Local Governments in the larger questions of railway administration affecting them.

Although the administrations of all railways will in future deal direct with the Railway Board, the Board will instruct all railway administrations to keep the respective Local Governments fully advised on all questions in which they may be interested.

With the approval of the Secretary of State the Government of India have decided, however, that as a temporary measure for two years, a Government Inspector shall be at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment as Railway Secretary to that Government, in addition to his own duties as Inspector. This arrangement will not in any way affect the orders now issued regarding the grant of powers of sanction to the Boards of companies in that province and the bringing of all the railways under the direct control of the Railway Board.

Detailed orders dealing with the powers now to be delegated to and exercised by, the companies, the means to be adopted for providing for the existing administrative, executive and office staff of the Consulting Engineers' Department and the scale and distribution of the Government Inspectors, as sanctioned by the Secretary of State, will be issued by the Railway Board in due course.

SIR FRANCIS SCOTT, a Hampshire Baronet, has joined the ranks of the planters in Ceylon. He is learning tea-planting under Mr. J. Armitage Ogden, of Kirkless Estate, Uda Pussellawa, and it is his intention to settle in the Island.

INDIAN ANNAS OLD AND NEW.

WHO INVENTED THE "PENNY" OF HINDUSTAN?

Some Curiosities of Coinage.

The new India anna piece has now been in the hands of the public two months, yet, paradoxical as it may seem, it has almost "passed out of circulation." Millions of "nickels" have been issued from the Bombay Mint, yet, as we have carefully ascertained, nine-tenths of Bombayites put their hands in their pockets and find not a single nickel amongst the usual complement of rupees, halves and quarters. The nickel, which is the twentieth-century edition of the Indian one-anna piece, has the novelty of metal and shape, but as a coin or token of value, it is older than any Bombayite can remember, and any man who lays claim to the invention of the Indian one-anna piece says "the thing which is not." Here are photographs of two of the ordinary Indian anna-pieces which were in common circulation before the introduction of our present currency in 1835.

The centre coin is the last silver penny piece minted in England. It was issued at the Coronation of King Edward VII. and the above specimen was kindly lent us by Mr. Bikaji of Church Gate Street. It is exactly the size of the Indian anna of 100 years ago.

And when the coinage of India was made uniform in that year—as we have it to this day—a one anna silver piece was one of the new series. For many years the anna-piece was common all over India, but as it was made of silver, and was therefore very small, it ceased to be regularly minted after a few years, and is now seldom seen. Our illustrations show the coins four times their actual size. They were kindly lent us by Mr. Framjee Jamasjee the amiable Bombay numismatist. The idea of the one-anna piece of Bombay and Bengal was evolved from the similar coin in Madras,—the silver one-sixteenth rupee piece—which came into force by public proclamation in Madras in 1811. The silver coins of Madras from that year were 1 rupee, halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths. Twenty-four years later this Madras rupee was adopted as the unit of account and the basis of the uniform monetary system of Bombay and the rest of British India. Thus in 1835 the Indian Currency was of exactly the same denomination and value as to-day; and the silver one-anna piece was commonest amongst the Indo-Europeans of that day than the nickel anna is now.

These one-anna pieces, which were minted at the Arcot Mint for circulation in the Southern half of India, and at Calcutta and Dacca for use in Bengal, are now very rare, and a search of the museum of the Bombay Mint fails to discover a single specimen. Like all the coins issued by the East India Company before 1835, they are an imitation of the coins of the Moghal Emperors, but they are distinguished as British Indian coins by a lotus or trefoil for the Bengal currency, and a rose for the Madras currency. The rose with five petals formed part of the Company's arms. These Mint marks can be clearly distinguished in our illustrations. These anna pieces are supposed to have been minted about the beginning of the last century, whereas the first Company's coins to bear the head of a British monarch were not issued till 1835. Previously to that the Company's coins generally bore the head of a Mogul Emperor. Originally in Bombay, the Company were forced either to send their bullion to be minted by the Mogul Governors, or to imitate at various local mints the common coins of the contemporary Emperor. Although the first charter of the Old or London East India Company dates from the close of the year 1600, the Directors never assumed the right to authorise the issue of a universal currency for India bearing the Company's name till 1835. In Ceylon, too, the one-anna silver piece, or fanam, was in general circulation before the introduction of the present coinage in 1892, and was regularly minted for forty-five years prior to 1872. Curiously enough, at the same time, Ceylon had a copper "penny," "half-penny" and "farthing" in general circulation, the value of these coins being one-third of an anna, and one-eighth and one-sixth respectively; the quarter anna being represented by another copper coin called a stiver.

There was also a large number of copper anna pieces in circulation in India a century ago. They bore the inscription in English.

and the value in Persian. One-anna silver pieces were also issued from the Moorshidabad mint in 1757 and anna pieces of exactly the same design were issued from the Dacca Mint without any distinguishing mark whatever.

During this period, as everyone knows, the value of the British rupee varied greatly. Most newcomers to India know that the rupee was once more than two shillings in value. It is the Britisher's privilege to grumble, and it pleases him to dwell on the days when his predecessors were paid in two-shilling rupees, and went home *nabobs*. In those days living was dirt cheap, and the native respectful. The Britisher newly-arrived in India likes to dwell upon these things. It helps him to convince himself that he is being badly used; and in his opinion the halcyon days in India were when the rupee represented a florin—or more!

So he hears a lot about the maximum value of the coin, but he seldom hears that only a dozen years ago the value of the rupee was just *one* shilling—and three-eighths of a penny! But such was the fact. From 1833 to 1863, inclusive, the British sterling rate of the rupee was 24 pence. In 1864 the rupee represented 23 pence; in 1878 it was 21 pence; from 1879 to 1884 it was 20 pence; in 1885 it was 19½ pence; it was 19 pence in 1886 and 17½ pence in 1887 and 1888; in 1889 it was 16 pence; in 1890 it was 17 pence; in 1891 it was 18½ pence; in 1892 it was 16½ pence; on the 18th and 23rd August in that year the rate was quoted at 14½ pence. In June 1893 it rose to 16 pence, and fell to 15 pence at the close of the year; in 1894 the rate was between 13 and 14 pence; and in January 1895 the rupee reached its lowest ebb—12½ pence.

For these figures concerning the vicissitudes of the rupee, we are indebted to Browne's "Merchants' Hand-book," and though they have perhaps been oft-quoted, the figures should be well borne in mind by Europeans in India. We shall doubtless be told that our deduction from these figures is incorrect, and that the Bombayite's shilling rupee purchased more a dozen years ago than his sixteen-penny rupee does to-day. And we should not run the risk of being argued out of countenance by an endeavour to combat this conclusion! Whatever the purchasing power of the rupee, the interesting fact remains that its value is to-day what it was seventy years ago, and the anna, piece which is now slowly disseminating throughout India, is merely a revival, in an altered shape, of a coin once common in this country.

In the two months which have elapsed since the nickel anna was issued, over one hundred lakhs of the coin have been minted in Bombay. Yet, from enquiries we have made of our correspondents, the nickel is still almost unknown in the mofussil, and it will not be universally accepted throughout India for twenty years. When a coin with an undulating edge for India was projected the London Mint authorities scoffed at the idea of its being done; but, thanks largely to the personal ingenuity of the Mint Master, Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. R. Cordne, R. E., the difficulties were overcome so effectually that the Mint is now pouring out nickel annas at the rate of three lakhs a day.

F. A.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 9.

The weather is quite perfect just now and there is a pleasant touch of cold in the air, which should brace us all up after the fatigues of a most strenuous season, though what is perhaps more effective is the fact, that the overwhelming tide of gaieties is ebbing fast and that people are already beginning to go down.

The run of the "White Chrysanthemum" came to a riotous conclusion on the 28th. I am referring to the audience, not the play. And if packed houses are any criterion of success, it should have succeeded beyond anything the A.-D.-C. has put on this season. The general verdict seems to have been that it was prettily mounted, beautifully dressed and excellently played, though many found fault with the play itself, as not being up to much and somewhat beneath the powers of a strong cast that included Mrs. Milner, better known as Miss Macquoid.

On the 30th was the "Black Hearts" Fancy Ball, without doubt the most successful ball of the season and in my opinion the prettiest, bar none, that I have ever seen up here. The decorations of the ball-room were quite lovely and there is no doubt about it that the vivid rose colour which prevailed everywhere in it made an unrivalled background to the fancy dresses of the guests. I have never seen so many good dresses up here before. Everyone seemed to have done their best to add to the general effect. Indeed, one hardly recognised one's friends: they all looked so nice—with such well selected complexions. The Viceregal party were all, I think, in dresses of a hundred years ago copied from pictures of ancestors. Lady Minto's white satin dress was beautiful as well as correct, and Lady Violet Elliot, also in white satin with pale blue about it, was certainly one of the belles of the ball. It was hard to say which was the more charmingly pretty, the costume or the wearer, but of course it was the wearer that made the dainty dress seem even prettier than it was, and gave one the effect of some delicate miniature. I noticed some beautiful Empire dresses, but one certainly was worn with powdered hair, surely a mistake as powder was never seen under the Empire.

The costumes were so humorous and so good, it is difficult to pick out the best, but certainly among the most striking was Mrs. Cogswell's, a reproduction of a dress worn at the beginning of the last century. A green bodice, a purple velvet train, lined pale mauve, and a wonderful brocaded and embroidered petticoat, and to crown all a marvellous hat of pale mauve pink roses and green surmounted by a panache of feathers. It was indeed a triumphant costume.

Queen Elizabeth, Mrs. G. Wilson, was a well thought out dress, but ladies' dresses of that period were certainly not attractive and for all their magnificence give one an impression of tastelessness.

Mrs. Hunter's dress as the wife of a Russian nobleman was a very telling one, becoming and I fancy correct.

The "Sketch" was clever and pleasing. Mrs. Erle Richards, in 18th century costume, Mrs. Bingley in something early English with a pale blue veil, Mrs. Birdwood as a Reynold's picture, Miss N. Dane, Mrs. Wynne in an orange "Carmen" dress; Mrs. Shaw in pink brocade and powder. Miss Wheeler in a flowered silk and a three cornered hat; Miss Ducane Smithe in a white satin Empire dress, and many others much too numerous to mention, looked quite their best. All their dresses were good and, what is still more important, becoming.

The men played up, too, in a way I have seldom seen, at any rate here. Many of their dresses were excellent. A court dress of Queen Anne's time, with an imposing wig and an 18th century suit of dark green velvet and satin, struck me as particularly well carried out.

The convict looked simply disgusting and my acquaintance with prison life is not sufficiently intimate as yet to say if he was correct. He was repulsive enough to be anything. The ball was kept up till well into the small hours of the morning and will long be remembered as one of the most brilliant that ever the "Black Hearts" have given.

A "Baker's Dozen" gave a dance last Friday and some members of the Club another on Monday both in the covered tennis court belonging to the Club They were small, pretty well done and ended up late or rather early in the morning.

The season has now practically run its course and there is little in prospect except the eighth and last play at the theatre and a small Cinderilla at Viceregal Lodge.

AN INJUDICIOUS QUOTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 12.

Rampal Singh Raja of Thalankar, Oudh, sends the *Pioneer* an explanation of certain statements which have been made regarding his paper "Hindosthan." He begins by quoting the following letter from the Under Secretary to the U. P. Government for the Chief Secretary.

"Naini Tal 21st August 1907.

"My dear Raja, The Lieutenant Governor has noticed that in the issue of "Hindosthan" of the 17th of July, 1907, there was reproduced a long letter from the Shanghai "Mercury" written by H. L. Varma entitled "Indian Aspirations; Statement and Justification." I am desired to point out to you as the Proprietor and Editor of "Hindosthan" the objectionable character of this production and with reference to the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department No 1269—1279, dated 3rd June, 1907, republished in the ("United Provinces Gazette" 15th idem) to say that you have rendered yourself open to prosecution. His Honour feels assured that the reproduction of this letter in "Hindosthan" must have been permitted by you with out your realising its character and trusts that you will not permit the publication in your newspaper again of any article of a similar character."

To this communication the Raja says he replied to the Chief Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces Naini Tal thus:—

Dear Mr. Holms' I am exceedingly obliged to you for your kind letter of the 21st instant and, through you, sincerely apologise to H H. the Lieutenant Governor for so very kindly pointing out to me my great unintentional mistake to which I stand thoroughly culpable, and heartily admit my fault. But the fact of matter is this that I only look after articles, leaderettes and notes and leave other work such as quotations, advertisements and correspondence to my joint Editor, Captain Fraser, a very good, very able and conscientious man. At the same time in mature old age (about 80) he is consequently rather deaf and not very conversant with natives, so it happened that in my absence Paresh-nath poorly educated in English foreman inadvertently inserted some quotations for the paper and as Captain Fraser was not at that some ready to listen to the quotations on account of old age he left the insertion to the abovementioned foreman and he inserted the letter in question. For this I along with my joint editor, crave for the clemency of Government and assure them at the same, time that nothing was further from our thought than to write anything against Government because my constant writing against Bengalis and Government critics will speak volumes in our favour and support."

RUNNING TRAIN THEFTS.

Views of the Railway Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 13.

Train thefts on the East Indian Railway, mostly on the Chord Line section, continue to be committed. Trunks are broken and jewellery and other valuables stolen, but the Railway Police fail to effect any arrest. The subject of running railway train thefts and the recent cases of assault on Europeans was recently very fully considered by the Committee of the Railway Conference Association who have finally adopted the following resolution:—

"That the Conference considers that the danger brought to notice relates more to law and order than to railway administration. It recognises the necessity for providing an effective and readily accessible means of communication between passengers and the guard and driver, a matter which is already receiving the attention of all railway administrations. The Conference further thinks, that permission should be accorded to railways that desire to do so to introduce interrupted, instead of continuous, footboards and hand rails."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

Russian and Continental Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 28.

Perhaps the best testimony to the equitable and practical character of the Anglo-Russian agreement is that it fails to content the Chauvinists on either side. Notwithstanding the admission of the late Lord Salisbury some years ago that England, in backing Turkey against Russia, put her money on the wrong horse, there are still many Englishmen who regard Russia as the arch-enemy to be trusted nowhere and in nothing, and to the number of these is now to be added the Liberals and Radicals who would make no pact with autocratic Russia, the oppressor of liberty, the great centre of reaction in the world. On the Russian side there are the Panslavists who maintain Russia's right to a 'place in the Sun' on the Indian Ocean, more now than ever perhaps since the overthrow of Russia's ambitions in the Far East. Have they not already secured Northern Persia and had they not fair hope of successful result to their constant intrigues in Afghanistan? As regards India, nothing suits them better than the encouragement of 'native aspirations' and the excuses found for native disaffection by such men as Sir Henry Cotton and several prominent members of the Radical and Socialist parties in England. The Panslavists and military reactionaries in Russia would not therefore, if they could help it, have Holy Russia restrained by any pact from fulfilling her 'manifest destiny'. Japan's victory certainly killed any hope of an early realisation of these megalomaniac plans, but they are nevertheless not abandoned and unless Czardom is overthrown by a violent popular upheaval and anarchy and chaos supervene, England will never be able to count upon Russia's loyal observance of engagements barring her progress South wards. However, there is a general disposition to regard the entente just concluded as making for peace, by removing the tension and distrust so long existing between England and Russia. The evil day of conflict may, in fact, be long averted by the spheres of interest and development allotted to both Powers. England's position could be made unassailable by the maintenance of sufficient strength and a firm farseeing policy. The text of the agreement is generally approved by the Russian press. The "Novoe Vremya" concludes that Russia could not, under the circumstances, have obtained greater advantages, while the "Slovo" regards the Convention as destined to lead to abiding friendship between the two countries. It is, says this paper, an outcome of the new grouping of the European Powers and of the realization, to which Russia has been suddenly awakened by a disastrous war, of the danger which threatens her from the ambition of one of these Powers (Germany, of course). The Russian Radical papers believe that Germany will not fail to subject the Convention to the severest train by inciting Turkish intervention in Persia, which Russia will be unable to resist owing to the internal situation. Russia for the same reason will be unable to profit by the position ceded to her as regards Northern Persia.

By the French press the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian entente is hailed with unmitigated satisfaction. The "Temps" observes that the agreement recalls the one concluded between England and France in 1904, but that the form is even better and more precise. The "Figaro" says that it constitutes a fortunate conclusion to the series of agreements due to the initiative of King Edward, which begun with the Anglo-French entente German comment upon the Convention has been somewhat sparse up to the present as the full official text of the treaty has not yet been published in Berlin. Some papers profess complete disinterestedness as regards the issues at stake, but others point out that the partition of Asia is now in progress between England, France, Russia and Japan, and that Germany has arrived on the scene too late to claim a share of the spoil. It is generally agreed, however, that Great Britain's position in Europe will be considerably strengthened as a result of the relaxation of the tension on the Indian frontier.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

"FEDERATION DAY."

Arrangements for Celebration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 13.

The "Bengalee" in its leader to-day writes the demonstrations in connection with Federation Day will be held on Thursday next the 30th Aswin. They will be held all over Bengal in proclaimed areas as well as in the Districts which have not been proclaimed. We are not going break the law, but within the limits of law we are resolved to hold the national celebration all over Bengal. The celebration will assume different forms in different places adapted to local conditions and exigencies.

COCONADA RIOT APPEALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 11.

Rajamundry Oct. 11.—The Sessions Judge delivered Judgment this morning in the first and fourth batches of the Coconada Riot Appeals. Baru Venkatarmanyyah, a typist in the District Forest Office, A. L. Narasimha Row, B. A., Secretary of the National Warehouse, Cocanada, and Satani Rathiah are acquitted.

The Judge held that Ramanayyah's defence was in the main true and that, even accepting all the facts found by the Magistrate, the Magistrate's conclusion as to the appellant's guilt would not follow.

The witnesses who spoke against the thirteenth accused Narasimha Row, including the Salt Sub-Inspector were discredited. The Judge believed the "alibi" of the eleventh accused Rathiah. The appeals of the other accused are dismissed.

The Judgment in the second and third batches are not ready and are therefore postponed.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. STERLING.

Bail Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 12.

The Chief Judge to-day, refused bail in the case of Mr. E. L. Sterling, committed for trial by the Sessions Judge on a charge of culpable homicide without intention to cause death.

The Chief Judge said the charge was not bailable and no extraordinary circumstances had been shown to exist to justify bail being granted.

SWADESHI PREACHING AT BUDGE BUDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 12.

A large Swadeshi Meeting was held at Budge Budge yesterday. It was attended mostly by mill-hands, Bengali speakers going up by rail from Calcutta. Surendranath Bannerjee was one of the speakers who all spoke against the use of foreign goods.

THE DACCA STABBING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, OCTOBER 12.

Judgment was passed yesterday in Victoria Park Stabbing Case in which Jotirmoy was the accused. He was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment. The charge was under Section 324 for causing simple hurt.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED SEDITION IN BOMBAY.

Arrest of a Marathi Editor.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Mirza Mahomed Ali, Head of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Bhasker Vishnu Phadke, B.A., editor and proprietar of a Marathi weekly called the "Vihari," published in Bombay, with publishing seditious articles in the issues of the paper of the 26th August and 16th September last, under the headings of "Sedition Explained" and "Wallace's Thoughts." Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Gadgil, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence.

The accused was arrested by Superintendent Mirza Mahomed Ali, and Inspectors Sullvian, Narayan and Pettigara at Jaoba's cart at Thakurdwar in virtue of a warrant issued at the instance of the Oriental Translator to Government.

Mr. Gadgil said that as it appeared at present it was likely that the Public Prosecutor would apply for a week's adjournment of the case. In that case he would ask the Court to release his client on bail. Counsel submitted that at present he did not know what the charges were against the accused and to what passages objection was taken by the prosecution. The accused also did not know the nature of the offence he had committed, and under these circumstances if he was kept in custody, counsel was afraid his defence would be greatly prejudiced.

Mr. Nicholson: I do not ask for a week's adjournment. The case might be fixed for the first available day.

Mr. Gadgil pointed out that in similar cases tried by the Bombay High Court, as, for instance, in the cases against the "Kesari" and "Bhala" bail was granted to the accused.

The Magistrate: The question is whether you should not go to the High Court for bail.

Mr. Gadgil contended that under Section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code the accused could be released on bail if there were not reasonable grounds to believe that he had committed the offence. The section gave a wide discretion to the Court in the matter.

Mr. Nicholson: I can show that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the accused has committed the offence.

Mr. Nicholson then proceeded to read the translation of passages objected to. The first article appeared in the issue of the 26th August last and was headed "Sedition Explained."

Mr. Nicholson said that his article had a tendency to show that "sedition" as defined in the Penal Code was not a wrongful thing at all, and that it was perfectly rightful to encourage it. It further stated that the Indian people were bound in slavery to the British Government and to Englishmen generally. The article went on to say: That we should regard slavery with disgust, that a desire for independence—absolute independence, should be created in us,—if, O, Englishmen: You call thus very thing sedition, and if only for this, you are persecuting us under the name of sedition, then you are quite welcome to do so. By this persecution on your part, the stench of slavery will be very quickly destroyed. O patriots, don't be taken in by the word sedition. Shrewd Englishmen, are applying the word "sedition" to our movement with the object of creating confusion in our mind. It is downright duplicity to apply the word "sedition" to our movements. Swadeshi, boycott, national education, and whatever other movements we have been acting on foot are not for the purpose of showing hatred towards any nation's government; nor are they for the purpose of snatching away any one's dominion, this you should fully bear in mind. It is not our desire to snatch away the dominion of another,—that great work,—greatly meritorious deed,—the English have undertaken to do;—but the object which our movement seeks to accomplish is to recover our dominion—our independence our national prosperity acquired by others by means of a spoliation. There is no meaning at all in saying that with regard to the English we are seditious. From our point of view, if there are any seditious persons there are the English people themselves. For they took our country. Really speaking, of any persons have to be punished for sedition they must be the English themselves, who have taken the dominion of other people and enslaved them. If there is no sedition in Englishmen taking our dominion then what logical, treatise except the "mathab-sindhu" i.e. the ocean of selfishness will say that there is sedition in our wishing to recover our dominion. For the English to raise an outcry on account of sedition is tantamount to some throat-cutter complaining that the wild animal captured by him should not quietly allow him to cut its throat, and it equally means that there should be no sedition in India is in itself against the order of nature. That the rulers should say that there is sedition is India is tantamount to proclaiming indirectly that the Indian people are not willing to not assent to foreigners' slavery. If it is only in this sense—and herein is not possible for sedition to convey any other meaning that the rulers are using the word "sedtion" then there is no reason for us to feel sorry for it. On the contrary it redounds to our credit. It is an acclamation in praise of our patriotism and love of independence. It is a token of the fact that we are not willing to toil through days in foreigners' slavery, that we are not brutes but living men writing in anguish for independence. That the English should adopt measures for (the suppression of) sedition here—throwing the Indian patriots into prison or deporting them for sedition—is tantamount to their suppressing our desire to become independent, but the authority will never say that in deporting Lala Lajpatrai or in incarcerating Pindi Das they are throttling the Indian people's desire for independence. These persons attempted to incite the ordinary Indian people and the regimental sepoys against the rule of Emperor Edward, were guilty of sedition against the English Government; and therefore they were punished. This is exactly what the authorities are saying. But this is merely a verbal equivocation. Whether Lala Lajpatrai or Pinda Das really did or did not incite the Indian people against the English is a different question. We have not got to consider it now. But if we assume for a moment that Lala Lajpatrai or Pindi Das did incite the Indian people against the rule of Edward, what was there wrong in that? What offence was committed thereby?

The second article appeared in the issue of the 16th September last under the heading of "Wallace's Thought." After making quotations from the writings of Mr. W. Blunt, the writer proceeded as follows: "O conquered people of India, you were persuaded that, by straight forward dealings, people's hearts could be won as the minds of the English rulers could be made to become favourably disposed towards you, in the same manner you also believed, though vainly, that you could acquire independence without shedding a single drop of blood. To persuade yourself into such a false notion, is the very thing is your serious offence, O, England, do you think that the Marwaris, who buy and sell, can always deceive the Almighty? The interences given in the explanatory observations upon the English verses quoted above were given vent to by Mr. Blunt with reference to the people of Egypt; but they can be fittingly applied to any country which, like Egypt, has fallen into the maze of slavery. At any rate, they apply to India to the very letter. It is obvious that we have been reduced to this unfortunate condition by a state of dependence and that it cannot be set right except by a state of independence. The principal question is, how is this independence to be acquired? At first people thought that it would be acquired by convincing Government by means of argumentation. But supplications, petitions, and profound prostrations are not the real means of acquiring the rights of self-government. People are now convinced that for that purpose keener weapons must be employed. Accordingly, during the past two years, people have directed their attention to Swadeshi, boycott, national education and such other means which are at least more powerful than supplications and profound prostrations. There is no doubt that Swadeshi, boycott, and national education are stronger means than supplications and profound prostrations. The present attitude of Government by itself attests their might. Nevertheless they are not the real, virtually the ultimate means of acquiring independence. The ultimate means of acquiring independence is the 'sword.' Before unsheathing the sword for indefendence what is practicable and what is impracticable has to be considered, the comparative strength and weakness of the contending parties have to be thought over, the whole nation has to go mad with thoughts of independence,—but there is no donbt that eventually the sword itself has to be unsheathed.

The Magistrate refused bail, and adjourned the hearing of the case to next Saturday.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroners' inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Cogwell Rd., London, S.E.

A "FAMILY JAR".

On Saturday, in the High Court, the suit of Sonabai, widow of Sorabji Jamshedji Joshi, against her brother-in-law, Pirosha Jamsedji Joshi and two others, was amicably settled by the intervention of counsel for the parties in the Court of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, with whom was the Hon. Mr. Raikes, Anvocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co. appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Strangman, with Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandhi and Co. appeared for the first defendant. The other two defendants were Putlibai and Pochibai his sisters. Plaintiff's father in-law who was the three defendants' father, Jamsedji Barjorje Joshi died on 10th July 1904; on 29th December of the same year, plaintiff's husband died leaving her a widow with five children. Jamshedji was possessed of four houses, and a liquor shop in Kamatipura which was believed to yield an estimated monthly income of Rs. 700. In the interest of her children, plaintiff was desirous that the estate should be administered by the Court, and a receiver appointed for the purpose.

When the case was first called on, on Friday, Mr. Taleyarkhan informed the Judge that it was more or less a family dispute, which he and his learned friend, Mr. Strangman, were attempting to settle amicably. Mr. Justice Russell esteemed this to be the right course to take and permited the postponement of the hearing for the day. The conference between counsel, which followed upon this procedure, ended in an agreement to the terms of a consent-decree; it was signed by counsel and handed in to the Judge. His Lardship passed a decree in those terms on Saturday.

Within one week from date of decree, the first defendant was to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 17,000. in full satisfaction of all her claims as executrix of her husband's will in relation to the estate of Jamshedji Joshi. To the second and third defendants, his sisters, the first defendant should pay within the same period Rs. 4,250 a-piece, in full satisfaction of their claims. Parties to bear their own costs.

INDIAN CROP POSPECTS.

COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Information incomplete; sowings still continue in places. Total reported area 31·7 lakhs acres, of which 19·6 lakhs acres in Native States; 15 per cent. below last year's area and 12 per cent. short of normal area at this date. Incessant rain in Gujarat, want of timely rain in Karnatak and low inundation in Sind have curtailed area.

Crop withering in Gujarat and prospects unsatisfactory. Karnatak crop improved by recent rain. In Sind condition fair.

Gujarat.—Area 487,000 acres in British territory and 17·5 lakhs acres in Native States; 22 and 17 per cent. respectively below last year and 18 and 19 per cent. short of decennial average. Decrease general. No reports from Dhandhuka of Ahmedabad and Gohilwad of Kathiawar, with 1 1/3 and 5 lakhs acres, respectively. Early crop sown seasonably in latter part of June rotted in places through excessive rain and was resown or replaced by other crops. Surviving crop fair and in flower. Late crop sowings retarted by continuous rain to end of August—a month to 6 weeks later than usual. In places sowings still progressing. Seedlings withering and in urgent need of rain. Outlook not promising.

Karnatak.—Area 507,000 acres in British territory, about same as last year but 10 per cent. under average. Native State have 208,000 acres; 4 per cent. below last year but 16 per cent. over average. Information incomplete. Sowings unfinished. They commenced timely in 2nd fortnight of August but delayed in places 2 to 3 weeks through want of sufficient rain. Young crop had begun to show distress but was relieved by recent rains. Prostects fair.

Sind.—Area 216,000 acres; 15 per cent. below last year but 57 per cent. over average. Khairpur has 2,000 acres. Sowings in latter part of June and July later than usual Inundation low. Crop fair at present.

B.—Early Districts (Deccan).

The total area under early cotton crop reported from the British districts of the Deccan stands at 14 lakhs acres; 25 per cent. below last year's area but 9·5 per cent. over the decennial average. Native States have 26,000 acres; 4 per cent. in defect of last year's area but 2 1/4 times the average. In the South continuous rain in July, August and its abrupt close afterwards have seriously affected the crop and only a poor outturn is expected. In the South and East prospects have somewhat improved by recent rains, but this area is only 14 per cent. of the total.

East Khandesh.—Area 883,000 acres; 14 per cent. under last year's area but 3 per cent. over the average. The decrease is due to the late and deficient rain for sowing and to the removal of seedlings rotted by incessant rain which continued till the end of August. The crop in light soils is withering and rain is urgently needed for it. In richer soils it is somewhat better. Prospects on the whole not good.

West Khandesh.—Area 338,000 acres; 26 per cent. under last year's area but 4 per cent. in excess of the average. The condition of the crop similar to that in East Khandesh.

Nasik.—Area 56,600 acres; 36 per cent. below last year's area but 22 per cent. over the average. Early rains were deficient and curtailed the area. The crop is withering owing to the absence of rain for over a month and dropping of flowers is reported from place.

Ahmednagar.—Area 130,300, acres; 34 per cent. in defect of last year's area but 57 per cent. over the average. The decrease is due to the want of sufficient seasonable rain for sowing. The crop was withering owing to absence of rain after sowing but has now improved under recent rains and is in fair condition. Disease (blight) has been reported from one taluka.

Sholapur.—Area 31,000 acres; 69 per cent. under last year's area but nearly three times the average. Rain for sowing deficient. The crop was withering for want of rain for a considerable time after sowing. Recent rain has been helpful in places.

Other Districts.—Poona has 4,600, acres; Satara 7,100 and the Deccan States 26,000 acres. The crop is fair at present but is still young and will require rain for further development.

BURMA COTTON-CROP.

Summary of the Second Forecast of the Cotton-corp in Burma for the year 1907-08.

[On an average of the five years ending 1905-06, the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0·9 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India.]

The total area under cotton in now estimated at 180,041 acres, or 3,172 acres less than the area reported in August. Crop prospects are fair; more rain is required in almost all districts.

COTTON IN THE U. P.

The rainfall in August was favourable; but September was practically rainless and dry west winds continue to blow. Cotton which could not be watered is withering in many places, but the irrigated crop, which ordinarily occupies about one-fourth of the total area under cotton, is in good condition. Little or no change has been reported in the area returned in the first forecast, but the withering of the crop in dry areas may cause some reduction in the final return. Taking dry and irrigated fields together, the crop is at present estimated at 60 per cent. of the normal in the Meerut and Agra divisions and at 50 per cent. in the rest of the province; the outturn per acre being about one-half of that reported last year. This estimate is based on reports prepared at the end of September, and is liable to further reduction as the effects of the drought cannot be fully ascertained at present.

MAHABLESHWAR AND PLAGUE.

In supression of orders issued in May last, Government have directed the observance of the following rule previously in force regarding the detention of persons arriving at Mahableshwar from infected places:—

"Plague Authorities specially appointed for this purpose by the Superintendent are authorized to prevent the entry into the Hill Station under the supervision of the Superintendent of any persons, who come from any plague-infected village within a radius of 50 miles, or who have no visible means of subsistence or reasonable prospect of employment, or who are unable to give any address at which they may be found, or of persons, who upon such medical examination as may by the Superintendent be deemed necessary are found to exhibit any suspicious symptoms of plague, and, as a condition of admission into the Hill Station, to order the detention of such persons in a place of observation for such period not exceeding ten days, as may be prescribed by the Superintendent, and to make such arrangements for the disinfection of their clothing, baggage, &c., as may have been sanctioned by the Superintendent."

EDUCATION AMONG THE BOMBAY POOR.

The Distribution of Prizes to the pupils of the schools managed by the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses was held on Saturday evening at the Prarthna Samaj Hall, Girgaum. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Municipal Commissioner, presided. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the institution.

Mr. D. E. Wacha opened the proceedings by briefly sketched the history of the Society and its work since its foundation. "There were," he said, "at present five schools under its management, in which education was imparted free of charge to pupils from among the poorer classes. The total number of scholars was now about 500, and the annual expenditure amounted to about Rs. 5,000. Formerly all the schools were conducted in hired buildings, but through the generosity of Mr. Damoderdas Goverdhandas Sukhadwalla most of them had now their own buildings."

A programme of music and recitations was then gone through, and the Chairman presented the prizes.

The Chairman in addressing the meeting said: "It has given me great pleasure to be able to accept the kind invitation of the Society to preside at this gathering. I confess that until a few days ago my information regarding the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses, and the work which it performs, was rather vague; I realised that some charitable and unostentations effort was being made to bring the light of education to those that sit in darkness; but it was not till I read the annual reports of the Society for the last seven years that I fully understood how well the Society merits public support and what advances it has made in spite of a small—I might also say insufficient—exchequer. (Hear, hear). The Society's schools draw their pupils, it appears, largely from those classes somewhat low in the social scale, which oblige and expect their children to aid in the task of maintaining the family while they are still of school-going age; and it is on this account perhaps not surprising that the total number of pupils has not increased more rapidly during the last five or six years. But on the other hand it is something to be able to record an increase at all, and to point out that whereas in 1900 there were only 23 Ghati children in the schools, there are now 246 who may be included under this head, and that the roll of Bhandari children now numbers 30 of that interesting and historic caste, as against 14 in 1900. How catholic are the efforts of the Society and how ready they are to welcome any child, may be gathered from a perusal of the list of castes represented in the schools. For in it I find children of Maratha mill-hands, of tailors, barbers, watchermen carpenters, goldsmiths, oil-pressers, milk-men, and palm-tappers, with here and there a poor Mahomedan or Beni-Israel child, and even a Jain and a Jangam or Lingayat. And with the increase of pupils there has been an extension of the scope of the Society's work. I read of an industrial school opened at the Dadabhai Naoroji Seminary, of the affiliation of new schools and the reorganisation of those already in existence, and of the opening of a free night school at Colaba, upon which my old friend Mr. Damodhar Gordhandas has shed the light of his innate liberality. And yet I should like to see still more support accorded to the Society. Government have realised the good work done and have increased their grant-in-aid to the Dadabhai Naoroji Seminary. In the past it has received the support of men like the late Mr. Justice Ranade and the late Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed; and in more recent times some of our local mill-owners and employers of labour have given handsome donations to the fund. I sincerely hope that in the next year's report you will be able to record the fact that the library and reading rooms of your schools have assumed more importance, that you have been able, through the kindness of such philanthropists, to take further steps forward, and last but not least, that there has been a still more marked increase in the number of the poorer children whose only chance of learning and of enhancing their intellectual welfare lies in the opening and maintenance of such schools as these. I congratulate the pupils who have gained prizes and who are already reaping the benefits of the Society's good work; and I congratulate the teachers, who under the auspices of the Society and its managing committee are teaching the younger generation to rise higher in the intellectual scale and to become good citizens of the capital of Western India. (Applause).

On the motion of Mr. Chunilal Vehta a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, and thus concluded a most interesting function.

LECTURE ON OLD BOMBAY.

A lecture on Old Bombay was given by Mr. E D. Talati ex-Principal of the Elphinstone High School and present Principal and proprietor of the Parsi Boarding School at Deolali. The lecturer had come all the way from there to give the lecture on behalf of the Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association at Mrs. Narotumdas Morarji's, "Shanti Bhavan." The lecturer illustrated his discourse by magic lantern views. The first represented an old man and depicted a group of 7 separate islands. The next illustration showed "Bombay the Beautiful," as she is at present. The lecturer pointed out the Colaba, Mahim, and other Causeways, that made the 7 islands into one, and lastly joined it to the mainland of India.

The second illustration represented the Ramparts, with moats, bridges, and gates. Sentries lodges were on the top of the gates. The lecturer said that the rampart walls of the fortifications were so broad that many a festive feast, at Hindu and Parsi weddings were enioyed on them, in their gaily decorated shamianas; the ramparts likewise formed the general playground for the urchins of the city. Many a boy of the period made the guns his hobby horse. Moreover, the truant from home and school had oft a cooling swim in the trenches that surrounded the Ramparts. The 3rd, 4th and 5th plates displayed the Church Gate, Bazar Gates and Apollo Gates. Some of the principal streets yet bear these names. No one was ever allowed to pass under these gates with an open umbrella, or a burning torch, whilst every passenger from midnight to dawn could not pass into the town without being challenged to speak out the pass word. View No. 6. showed the sea, as it was in old times, much nearer to Churchgate Street than now.

Plates Nos. 7, 8, and 9 showed the eastern and western centre of the old Bombay green; where are now located the lovely Elphinstone Gardens. In the middle of this Green was a choonam Pavilion covering an artistic statue of Lord Cornwalis. Some credulous soul must have had his prayers granted, and by degrees Lord Cornwalis was worshipped as a god, with offerings of garlands of flowers, cocoanuts, and sweets. Curiously enough this statute is so worshipped even in these enlightened days. Boys, who were boys, even then as now, pilfered, and do now pilfer these offerings for their own regalings.

Plate No. 10 displayed the Esplanade, from the Fort to the Money School, not of old Bombay, but just soon after the making of the Esplanade Road, for, as the lecturer has said, the mighty shady trees of the present day seemed to be just shooting up. Plates Nos. 11 and 12 represented how the sands from the Chaupati and Churchgate seaside were being reclaimed by the Bombay Reclamation Company. Plate No. 13 showed the old Colaba Causeway. The lecturer said that no one could believe that now, on this ground, stand huge piles of residential buildings and the busy spacious tram stables.

Plate No. 14, the lecturer said, was called the Lakdi Bunder. Its rustic appearance is wholly lost in the present grand Elphinstone Circle.

Plate 15 was Chaupati Bunder, turned now into the picturesque Queen's Road. Plate No. 16 pictured one of the sweetest sights of nature, the sea of the Back Bay, most thickly bordered by groups of the loveliest palms, with their graceful leaves, in every variety of shapes, and shades of green, waving in the cooling sea breeze. Such views, the lecturer mourned, were fast disappearing.

Plate No. 17 was of the Babula Tank, the J. J. Hospital and the Grant Medical College. The lecturer said there was then no road dividing these buildings from the Babula Tank. Plates Nos. 18, 19, 20, and 21, the lecturer said, left little for him to speak upon, for the pictures themselves eloquently expressed the vast progress Bombay had made in population, revenue, trade, and tonnage; and all this progress, together with the many advancements in education and civilisation, are the blessed result of the benign British Raj; so he would conclude the lecture by prayers for centuries of permanency to the British Raj, with a life of many, many, happy years to his hearers to enjoy these blessings.

ECHO OF THE KARACHI CYCLONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, October 12.

On the 10th and 11th instant Mr. Hayward, the Additional Judicial Commissioner, sitting on the Admiralty Side, held an enquiry against the Master, Chief Officer and Chief Engineer of S.S. "Xema," a ship belonging to the Shah Line of steamers. The Port Officer alleged that on the 6th of June last, when the cyclone swept over the channel, the officers of the "Xema" were not on board notwithstanding the fact that the danger signal had been hoisted on the previous day and notice given to the Masters of steamers lying at anchor in the channel to keep up steam during the cyclone. The moorings of the "Goalpara" a B. I. boat which was lying in front of the "Xema" gave way and a very serious accident was averted through the exertions of the Master of the "Goalpara." Slight damage however was done to the "Xema."

At the close of the enquiry the Nautical Assessors were of opinion that the Master and Chief Engineer of the "Xema" were not on board at the time of the accident, but the Chief Officer was there and that though the damage done to the "Xema" was due to the negligence of its officers they did not think it a fit case to advise the Court to cancel the certificates of the Master and Chief Engineer. The Court reserved judgment.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 11.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. H. Harrison, C. S., reverts to duty under the Home Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Mulholland, Assistant Engineer, is permitted to resign the service at his own request.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. H. Stuart from Rangoon to be Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Owens retired.

A Resolution of the Government of India is published bringing into effect arrangements already announced for the abolition of the Consulting Railway Engineers and otherwise relaxing the stringency of control exercised by Government over affairs of Railway Companies. The change in organisation takes effect from 1st January next. The Government of India retain in their own hands such safeguards as the limitation of expenditure by Budget Provision and Audit check by Government Examiners of Accounts attached to the several railways. Detailed orders dealing with the powers now to be delegated to and exercised by the Companies, the means to be adopted for providing for the existing administrative, executive and office staff of Consulting Engineers Department and the scale and distribution of Government Inspectors as sanctioned by the Secretary of State will be issued by the Railway Board later on.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General H. W. Duperier, R.E., has five months' leave.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The survey by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is sanctioned for a broad gauge line from Amda to Gurumasini via Chaibassa, a distance of 48 miles.

Mr. R. W. Egerton, on leave, is appointed Manager of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY IN QUETTA.

First Pastoral Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, October. 13.

His Grace the most Revd. Doctor H. Jeurgens, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay is at Quetta on his first pastoral visit accompanied by the Rev. Father H. Baese, Vicar-General and Superior of the Roman Catholic Mission, Bombay Presidency.

His Grace assisted and preached at the Parade Service this morning and also at the evening Service.

SIR HERBERT RISLEY'S NEW BOOK.

"The People of India."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, October 13.

Sir Herbert Risley's new work "The People of India" which is now passing through the Press will contain reproductions good many fine illustrations of Dalton's "Ebbnology of Bengal" which is now a rare book. By an extraordinary and unfortunate misclance the whole of the stock of this book was destroyed some years ago and as there was only a limited circulation, the copies are very scarce. Its illustrations from careful photographs taken by Sir Benjamin Simpson and Mr. T. Peppe are probably the best that have ever been executed of some of the native tribes.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

Calcutta, Gilbert Lewis C. G. H. Passenger Australian Mail; Abu, Thevi Apollo Hotels; Savantvadi, Mahadeo Wadval care of Walavalkar Wadias Godown Old Godi; Chittagong, Tujlobi Tutnjilobe; Rutlam, Nathmal Rutlamwala; Karachi, Rochiram Sajanmal; Udaipur, Chotelal Ishverdass, Quetta, Major F. C. Watson R. E. Station Staff Office; Sirathu, Nihal Chhachh Mohalla Jamamani Bara; Calcutta, Officer Commanding 97th Deccan Infantry, Bombay; Mangalore, Anchan 23 Free Road,; Pridgeofallen, Daxjumnyui Bombay; Lorencomarqure, Exhibition Bombay; Palanpur, Lalubhai Bhikhabhai Zamr Road; Kotah, Jiwanlala Dholeswarchokla Hawili Sataanp; Calcutta, Chanajee Satlars; Khandwa, Parsottamdas homi.

The following remarkable ghost story is connected with the Mutiny days at Shorapore: The senior Captain of the 74th Highlanders was seated one day busily writing in his tent with one of its side walls open. All of a sudden a young man belonging to his Company appeared before him in hospital clothes and said, 'I wish, Sir, you will kindly have my arrears of pay sent home to my mother who lives at such a place. Please take down the adddress." Mechanically the Captain took it down and said "All right, my man, that will do." Thereupon the visitor withdrew as he had come, without making the usual salute. A moment later it occurred to the officer that the soldier's dress and manner of coming in were most irregular, so he sent his Orderly to summon the Sergeant of the Company. When he came, the Captain enquired, "Why did you allow Private——to come here to me in that irregular manner? The Sergeant was thunder-struck: "Do you not know, Sir, that the man was buried this morning? He died in hospital yesterday. Are you quite sure you saw him?" "Quite sure," was the reply. "Look, here is the note I made of his mother's address, to which he desired his pay should be sent." "That is strange, Sir," said the Sergeant. "His things have just been auctioned off, but we could not find any entry in the register as to where the proceeds should be remitted." Anyhow, the address commun icated by the ghostly visitor proved to be quite correct and the circumstance made a great impression in the Regiment at the time.

THE CHENAB COLONY.

The Chenab Colony has now been in existence for some 15 years, says the *Pioneer*. A few allotments had been made as far back as July, 1890, and by the next year the Punjab Government had already definitely settled the principles that were to guide it in parcelling out the land, but it was not till February, 1892, when Mr. E. D. Maclagan was appointed Colonisation Officer, that the real work of colonisation began. It was to be a perfect Colony, as perfect that is as the wit of man could devise; ideally administered and ideally composed. There were to be the sturdy, the well-to-do and enterprising classes; the best type of peasant produced by a country of peasant farmers; yeomen "who without attaining to the rank of the richer gentry were still well above the ordinary level of the present landowner;" and a moderate infusion of the capitalist element, which should supply "natural leaders to the new society," give opportunity to Government to reward its well-deserving servants and to encourage the more enterprising of the provincial gentry, attract "strong" man who would command the services of considerable bodies of tenants, and have other advantages which we need not specify. And so the venture started, and how has it fared? Alas, for human foresight, the yeomen and capitalists have not come up to expectations. So far from becoming the "natural leaders" of the community, they "usually give the most trouble, and it is convenient that they should not be too scattered." Generally speaking, the village sites occupied by capitalist and yeoman grantees are "the least creditable;" they "seldom obtain good tenants, and as absentees are the subject of many pilferings." Altogether neither class can be said to have fulfilled the object of their selection. Military pensioners again of whom so much was hoped are admitted to be not very satisfactory colonists. "They have done their real life's work and like to rest on their laurels, though a few of them have become capable and energetic zaildars." Thus part of the great scheme has broken down, but after all it is only part. The success of the peasent grantee system has more than made up for the failure of capitalist and yeoman, and as the author of the 'Gazetteer' proudly boast, 'peasant settlers, of course, vary in their capacity as agriculturist according to their district, caste and religion, but taking them all in all they have proved themselves very efficient as colonists, and it may well be doubted whether any other province in India could have furnished such a useful body of immigrants to a colony of this size." But perhaps the most remarkable achievement of Chenab Colony administration is the regeneration of the "janglis," the old Bar nomads of pre-colonisation days. Gradually converted to the ways of civilisation which they at first abhorred, they are to-day as keen in the peaceful pursuit of agriculture as their forefathers were in cattle-lifting. And what is more in the process of civilisation they appear to have lost none of their sturdy independence. They have a great idea of their own superiority over the immigrant colonists, "whom they most heartily despise for untrustfulness, cowarcice and covetousness." And if the Jangli ladies' dress is being assimilated to that of women elsewhere, they have not, so the chronicle runs, taken either to trousers or petticoats. The Janglis, however, while despising their neighbours, are not above copying their methods of agriculture, and so much have they learnt already that "it is not too much to hope that in another generation they will be equal to all but the best classes of peasant colonists." And what theorist drawing inspiration from the clouds could have predicted that result?

Diamonds are becoming dearer. Many causes contribute to the rise in their price, but according to Messrs. Darnley and Co., the Strand jewellers, the diamond is just as popular as it ever was, and its sale is increasing rather than diminishing. "In 1906," said Mr. Darnley, "the price of diamonds was raised 20 per cent during the year on account of the increased demand and scarcity of the supply. Another cause of the rise is the new market which the merchants have found in Japan. The rise may be traced also to the fact that there is not the quantity of stones coming into the London market for cutting. America is doing and enormous amount of the finest stones go direct to America. This shortage in supply has led to keen competition among the cutters for raw materials, and these in itself has caused an increase in the price. Twenty years ago diamonds were £10 a carat—they are £35 to £55." The rise is not only confined to diamonds, but it has affected the coloured stones—tourmalines, peridots, and amethysts have all increased in price.

AN EX-POLICE COURT MISSIONARY.

Some of his Trials and Hardships.

Mr. Cuthbert Shepherd, of Kenmure, Lancaster Gardens, South-end-on-Sea, is an earnest evangelist, who until lately was engaged in the trying work of a police-court missionary for the Rochford Hundred of Essex. His arduous and exacting duties some time ago told upon his health, and he became a victim to constipation.

That he is now strong and well again is due entirely to Bile beans. "At times I hardly knew what to do with myself." Mr. Shepherd told a Southend journalist: "If I was not in acute pain I was very drowsy, and my work was extremely irksome. I had acute pains in the head, which prevented me from sleeping and when I did manage to lose consciousness my slumber was so heavy that when I awoke I felt weary and unrefreshed.

"Cycling and walking had been two of my favourite pursuits, but I was unable to take any interest in either. I had always been a hearty eater, but often I had a positive distaste for food, and after every meal there was a fresh attack of the pains in the head and the drowsy feeling that almost incapacitated me. I tried all sorts of remedies, but I could discover nothing to give me permanent relief until I was persuaded to try bile beans.

"Within a short time after commencing with Bile beans a feeling of renewed life came into me, such as I had not experienced for many years. The pains and drowsiness vanished, refreshing sleep took the place of restless nights, and I could eat and enjoy my food. I continued with Bile beans until I was quite free from those conditions that had before so severely handicapped me. I am now in perfect health. Being so well known through my public work as a police-court missionary and a lay evangelist, I feel that the great benefit I have derived from bile beans might lead to the same good being derived by others who are suffering, so I give the Bile Bean Co. full permission to use my testimonial for this end."

Be guided by Mr. Shepherd's experience; see that you get the genuine remedy. All chemists stock Bile Beans, at Re. 1/-per box, and Rs. 2/4 for family size containing three times the quantity.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 14th Oct., 1907.

BILE BEANS for BILIOUSNESS

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness" or in other words if, you cannot be good, be clean this old saying is applicable to our present theme, which in continuation of our notes on Kitchen Management of last week, shall now treat of the Despense-khana. It is a bit of the same story over again—whitewash, scrubbing brush, soap and water. Water paint is useful instead of whitewash, on any stone work, near where food it kept as it can be often washed, and so all dirt removed. The cocoanut matting, if old, throw away and replace with new, but if it has wear left in it, have the Mali's water tank cleaned out and filled with clean water and put the mattling into it, and dry it flat on the lawn grass. Coeoanut matting is a good thing to have in the back verandah as makes do not like crawling over it.

The coolest place in the verandah must be chosen for the milk and butter safe, much has been written in books and papers about the care of milk and butter, but not enough, seeing the want of care that is taken of it, so I venture to write my experiences on the subject in these notes as the *Bombay Gazette* is very far-reaching, and its present price enables it to reach households where it was not seen before. We must go back to the beginning, that is the source where the milk is to come from; a buffalo in the compound is best hired, from a gowli, attended to, and milked by your own mali and fed on the best of food. Care being taken that no one gets at it to milk it in the dark of the early morning, in a very few days, there should be a plentiful supply of good milk sufficient to keep a small household going with milk, butter and cream, many people think buffalo milk, too strong, this depends on how the animal is fed. If it cannot be kept in the compound then get supplies from the best available dairy brought in an alluminium can with an inside top for cream fastened with a Nale padlock. No one would fail to keep all their dairy supplies under lock and key if they had seen the sight of the milk being taken out of an ordinary can and the can being immersed in a poo zof dirty water to replace the quantity of milk taken out. This was our experience, another was seeing the tray of butter pats taken out of its unlocked box and resting on a heap of abomination on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, whilst its bearers picked off bits off each pat. Well the cream cup in the locked milk can prevent the contents being transferred with. Having made all arrangements to get the milk, we must now have suitable jugs and basins to keep it in which daily must be washed in boiling water and before wiping put into cold water. We now give the key of the safe in charge of the head table boy on the understanding, if the milk is tampered with you throw it away and neither he nor the other servants benefit by what remains daily. A point in favour of the buffallo in compound is that all extra butter is not wasted but made into ghee. Here is a receipt for making it. Heat the butter till the flaky sediment begins to brown, or comes to the burn; strain into jars, it will keep for months, and yon have a splendid frying medium. When cook has made the bread, and it is cold he should hand it to the boy in charge of Despense Khana and he puts it into a tin for the purpose. It is best to keep all cake in tins and desert taken from the table should not be left in dishes in the safe, but put into bottles. The same head boy should have care of tea, sugar and all necessities in small quantities. People constantly ask me how many tins of lamp oil they should use in a month: My reply is, that depends on how many lamps and how long burnt. It is so easy to find out as tins hold the same amount. See to the lamps being filled as long as one tin lasts keeping a note of number of bottles used daily, see the oil is not removed from the lamps, before being brought to be refilled, and it is then so easy to strike an average, when the oil and case of the lamps can be handed to the Mussal. And let him come to you when another case is required. This man gets Rs. 14 in one house. The next important person, to be pat in working order is the Dhobi, provide him with a tub, a corrugated washing board, rope, ironing table, blanket, and sheet, a large case or basket with padlock. A little Colman's starch (say 6 oz) and a cake of sunlight weekly for flannels, one room for his work, another for himself, and family and wages for doing for three people Rs. 20. per month Rs. 6 a head for any number, beyond that nobody else's, and washing to be brought into the compound.

All boxes in house verandah or servants quarters should be placed on bricks to keep free of white ants. I pay a sweeper Rs. 6. a month and give her a room. She attends to our house only, and her husband for Re. 1 sweeps the back compound: They are comfortable and I have no cause for complaint. I keep a few simple medicines for the household such as Castor oil, Quinine, cough and fever mixture and find the domestics very grateful for a little care when they are ill.

HEAVY GUN TESTS.

Realism on Dartmoor.

"VILLAGE" DESTROYED.

Writing from Okehampton on September 9th a special correspondent of the "Standard" related this story:

"The model village of Oxtend really never was; tonight it is no more; which paradox, being explained, means that, with remarkable secrecy, the Royal Artillery, under training at Okehampton Camp, had built a complete village upon one of the Dartmoor tors, and then pounded it to destruction.

I took a stroll through this ingenious model village this morning, shortly after the early sun had dispelled the steam-like mist hanging over the lofty landscape. A mounted artilleryman rode

SPORTING NEWS

POONA TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 12.

There was a very fair muster of sportsmen on the course to witness a very interesting card run off; but the weather was very sultry and this was not the least of the inconveniences the public had to face. Their selections in five of the events run off proved hollow delusions, and in the only event they were able to pick the winner he was an odds on favourite; so it is superfluous to add that there were no jubilations among the punting brigade, and the returning "Specials" to Bombay carried away a sad and sorrowing crowd. The match for Rs 1,000 aside between Colonel Forbes' Shotover and Captain Gibb's and Mr. Barton's Nell Gwynne, over the Chase course, did not come off to the disappointment of all.

As usual Byramjee's Stable pulled off most of the events.

The following are the details :—

THE MIDGET HANDICAP.—Winner Rs. 200; 2nd Rs.100; 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs, 13st 3lbs, and under. Distance—about 5 furlongs.

Mr A S Comer's Basheer 9st 2lbs.....Abbas 1
Mr Khalaf bin Saif's Shabeeb 8st 13lbs.....J Taylor 2
Major J H McDonald's Ragub 7st 5lbs.....Kamad 3
Mr C Murray's Imtiyas 8st 9lbs.....Southal 4

Also ran.—Ariff 8st 11lbs, Hobart 8st 7lbs, Silverstream 8st 1lb, Kabil 8st, Tuticorin 7st 9lbs, Faugh-a-Ballagh 6st 12lbs.

Betting :—2 to 1 against Ariff, 3 to 1 Imtiyas, 4 to 1 each Ragub and Basheer, 6 to 1 Kabil, 7 to 1 Silverstream, and longer odds the others.

The Race :—The field got off to a poor start and Tuticorin was slightly left. Faugh-a-Ballagh showed the way to Ragub and Imtiyas to the three furlongs where the leader was done and Ragub assumed the lead and in company with Imtiyas made the running to the straight and when half way up the distance, Basheer and Shabeeb came up with a splendid run, and soon the latter pair successfully overhauled the two leaders. Basheer won by three quarters of a length, while a head separated Ragub from Shabeeb.—Time 1 min 10 3/5 sec.

Winner trained by Succaram.

ARAB SELLING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500; 2nd Rs. 200; 3rd Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr G K's Moonim 7st 10lbs (carried 7st 11lbs)Bradshaw 1
Messrs Pfaff and Romel's Court Martial 7st 12lbs..... E H Sutherland 2
Mr Ahmed Dawood's Thuyyar 7st (car 7st 4lbs)..Mujeed 3
Messrs M Goculdas and F M Garda's Kour Sahib 7st 11lbs ..... A Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Gladiator 9st 12lbs, Great Shot 8st 9lbs, Royal 8st 8lbs, Tigris 8st 5lbs, Zurriff 8st 4lbs, Swordsman 7st 11lbs (car. 7st 12lbs), Forrester 7st 9lbs, Napoleon 7st 3lbs, Bourbon 7st 2lbs, Advocate General 6st 13lbs, Zir 6st 10lbs (car. 6st 11lbs.)

Betting :—6 to 4 against Royal, 3 to 1 Gladiator, 4 to 1 Zurriff, 7 to 1 Tigris, 8 to 1 Swordsman, 10 to 1 and 15 to 1 the others. (winner 15 to 1 against.)

The Race :—From a fairly good start Royal led Great Shot and Gladiator to the bend where Gladiator began to come to the leader. Under the whip, he assumed the lead in the straight and shortly after was joined by Moonim, Court Martial and Thuyyar. After an exciting race home Moonim won comfortably by three quarters length. Half a length divided Court Martial and Thuyyar. Time 1min. 32 4/5 secs.

Winner trained by Sheik Cassum.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500; 2nd Rs. 200; 3rd Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Kelso's Royalist 8st 8lbs .....J Killorn 1
Mr P B Avasia's Preparation 8st 7lbs.....J Trenoweth 2
Thakore Sripal Singh's Flotsam 7st 4lbs.E H Sutherland 3
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's Admiral Crichton 9st 7lbs.....Robinson 4

Also ran.—Circuit 9st, Sugar Apple 6st 9lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Circuit, 2 to 1 Preparation, 3 to 1 Royalist, 5 to 1 Admiral Crichton and Flotsam and 10 to 1 Sugar Apple.

The Race :—The small field got off well and when they settled down to work, Sugar Apple led Royalist and Admiral Crichton to the half mile where the leader fell away. Here Royalist assumed the lead and followed by Admiral Crichton and Preparation raced to the bend where the last named began to go up to Royalist. Preparation held a slight lead up the straight but Royalist was at her heels and after a splendid neck and neck race to the post, Royalist secured the verdict by a head. One and three-quarter lengths lay between the second and the third. Time.—1min 44 2/5 secs.

Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.

THE KIRKEE HANDICAP.—Winner Rs. 500; 2nd Rs.200; 3rd Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over. Distance—1 mile.

Mr N J Jacob's Monsoon 8st 8lbs.....Southal 1
Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanjee and S A Wahed's Highborn 7st 3lbs.....J. Killorn 2
Mr Hoosain Obayed's Dhafer 7st (car. 7st 2lbs)...Mujeed 3
Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's Scarlet 7st 9lbs..... A Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Nooman 9st 12lbs, Makjoom 8st 12lbs, Melbourne 8st 7lbs, Multiform 8st, Deenar 7st 12lbs (car. 8st 2lbs), Royal Red 7st 4lbs, Idbas 6st 12lbs (carried 7st 1lb), Recruit 6st 10lbs, Kawakib 6st 7lbs (car. 6st 9lbs.)

Betting :—5 to 4 against Nooman, 2 to 1 Multiform, 4 to 1 Recruit, 8 to 1 Monsoon, 10 to 1 Deenar and Highborn, and any price the others.

The Race :—Scarlet was the quickest out of the gate and showed in front for a few yards, then Recruit assumed command and followed by Deenar and Dhafer led to the half mile where Recruit, tired to nothing and Dhafer took his place. Dhafer was leading from here to the distance where on the outside Monsoon came with a great run and a quarter to spare. Highborn coming with a late run secured second place, half a length in front of Dhafer who had to be content with the third place. Time—1min. 53 4/5 sec.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.

THE LANOWLI HNDICAP.—Winner Rs. 500; 2nd Rs. 200; 3rd Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Mr R R S's Tachreet 10st .....F Williams 1
Mr D Runchordass' Ashroff 8st 7lbs.....Bradshaw 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Gold Mint 7st 8lbs.....Yussuff 3
Mr Artin A Essayie's Little Joker 7st 6lbs.....Heeroo 4

Also ran.—Hermit 9st, Grey Falcon 8st 6lbs, Skylark 8st 6lbs, Antica 8st 2lbs, Whirlwind 6st 9lbs, Little Sanaya 6st (car. 6st 9lbs).

Betting :—6 to 4 against Hermit, 2 to 1 Tachreet, 5 to 1 Ashroff, 6 to 1 Skylark, 7 to 1 Little Joker and Whirlwind, 8 to 1 Grey Falcon and Antica, and 10 to 1 against the rest.

The Race :—Ashroff took up the running at once and followed by Hermit and Gold Mint showed the way to the half mile where Little Sanaya flashed in front for a furlong. At the three furlongs the order was Little Joker, Gold Mint, Ashroff and Tachreet, and at the bend the last named drew level with the leader and soon was heading for home. Up the straight Ashroff came with a strong challenge and after a great race home he failed by a neck to catch Tachreet. One and half lengths separated the next two.—Time 1 min. 39 2/5 secs.

Winner Trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

A SELLING PLATE. Winner Rs. 500; 2nd Rs. 200; 3rd Rs 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500. Distance—about 5 Furlongs.

Mr Alez A Essayie's Gunner 7st 7lbs.....J. Killorn 1
Mr P B Avasia's Dormant 8st 3lbs .....J Trenoweth 2
Mr G K's Jubilant 8st 11b.....Heeroo 3
Mr W Hutchins' Spirea 8st 9lbs .....F Williams 4

Also ran.—Suffragette 7st 2lbs.

Betting : 5 to 4 on Gunner, 2 to 1 against Spirea, 3 to 1 Dormant, 6 to 1 Jubilant and Suffragette.

The Race :—Dormant and Gunner gave trouble at the post and when the field were released, Suffragette showed the way to Gunner and Spirea to the bend where the leader fell back and Gunner assumed the lead followed by Dormant. Continuing in front Gunner won easily by three lengths. One length separated the second and third. Time 1¼ min. 3 2/5 secs.

Winner trained by Rustomjee Byramjee.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 24th August last, amounted to Rs. 1,630, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 67. The total earnings from 1st July to 24th August last were Rs. 15,874, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,104.

DEHRA AUTUMN RACE.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, OCTOBER 12.

The I. C. C. Plate.—For Arab ponies 14st. 1lb. and under that have not won a flat race, value Rs. 200 or over, since 31st March 1905. Distance, about 1/2 mile.

Mr. Barton's Rubicorn, 10st. 7lbs. .....(Owner) 1
Mr. Scott's Tommy Titus, 9st. 8lbs.....Native 2
Major Cameron's Snowline, 10st. 7lbs.....Mr. Lincham 3

The Club Plate.—For Arab ponies 14st. 1lbs. and under. Distance, about 6 furlongs.

Captain Holden's Marengo, 10st 3lbs.....(Owner) 1
Captain Cook's Young Nettle, 10st. 1st. ...Mr. Barton 2
Mr. Dallas Smith's Grey Southern, 8st. ..... Native 3

The Bedouin Steeple Chase.—A steeple-chase for Arab ponies 14st. 2lbs. and under. Distance, about 1 mile 5 furlongs over steeple-chase course.

Body Guard Polo Club's Shazada, 10st. 7lbs. Capt. Holden 1
Mr. Goodman's Hermes, 10st. 8lbs.....(Owner) 2
Capt. Ridgeway's Prince Rupta, 10st. 7lbs....Mr. Barton 3

The Mahunt Plate.—For C.-B. ponies 14st. 2lbs. and under, and other ponies 14st. 1lb. and under, that have not won a flat race, value Rs. 200 or over, since 31st March 1905. Distance, about 1,000 yds.

Mr. Rodocanachi's Buliver, 10st. 4lbs.....Lauckoo 1
Messrs. Wilson and Jolliffe's Lady Knight, 12st. 6lbs. Mrs. Bingham 2
Capt. Holden's Mousie, 12st.....(Owner) 3

Imperial Plate.—For ponies 14st. 12lbs. and under. Distance, about 6 furlongs.

Mr. Scott's Kathleen II, 10st. 12lbs. .....(Native) 1
Capt. Holden's Pathfinder II, 11st. 8lbs. ...Mr. Power 2
Capt. Taylor's Brownie, 14st. 4lbs.....Capt. Ridgeway 3

The Goorkha Plate.—For Maiden Arabs 14st. 1lb. and under, the property of Officers of the Goorkha Regiments stationed in Dehra Dun. Distance, 3½ furlongs.

Mr. Dallas Smith's Grey Southern, 9st. 5lbs....(Native) 1
Mr. Barton's Amir, 11st. 1lb. .....(Owner) 2
Mr. McCleverty's Strawberry, 10st. 12lbs.....(Owner) 3

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, OCTOBER 12.

The I. C. C. handicap.—A handicap for ponies that were qualified to run in the C. C. Plate. Distance, about 1,000 yds.

Mr. J. D. Scott's, Tommy Titus, 9st. 1lbs. .....(Native) 1
Mr. Barton's Robinson, 10st. 9lbs.....(Owner) 2
Major Cameron's Snowline, 9st. 8lbs.....Tharim 3

Betting.—6 to 4 on Robinson.

The Club Handicap.—A handicap for ponies that were qualified to run in the Club Plate on the first day. Distance, about 6 furlongs.

Capt. Holden's Marengo, 10st 7lbs..... (Owner) 1
Capt. Cook's Young Nettle, 9st 10lbs. ....Mr. Barton 2
Mr. J. D. Scott's Secunder, 10st. 8lbs. .....The Hon D. Bingham (dead-heat) 2
Mr. Dallas Smith's Grey Southern, 8st. 3lbs....(Native) 3

Betting.—2 to 1 on Marengo.

The Bedouin Steeple-Chase Handicap.—A handicap for ponies that were qualified to run in the Bedouin Steeple-Chase on the first day. Distance, about 1 mile 5 furlongs over steeple-chase course.

The Body Guard Polo Club's Shahzada 10st 13lbs Capt. Holden 1
Mr. Goodman's Hermes 10st. 6lbs.....(Owner) 2
Capt. Ridgeway's Prince Rupert 9st. 12lbs. Mr. Barton 3

Betting.—2 to 1 on Shahzada; Evens Hermes; twos Prince, Rupert.

The Mahunt Handicap.—A handicap for ponies that were qualified to run in the Mahunt Plate on the first day. Distance, about 5 furlongs.

Messrs Wilson and Jolliffe's Lady Knight, 11st. 13lbs The Hon D. Bingham 1
Mr. Osborne's Grey Lady, 8st. 7lbs.....Kala Khan 2
Capt. Taylor's Brownie, 10st. 11lbs.....Capt. Ridgeway 3

Betting.—2 to 1 on Grey Lady.

The Imperial Handicap.—A handicap for ponies that were qualified to run in the Imperial Plate on the first day. Distance, about 6 furlongs.

Mr. J. D. Scott's Kathleen II, 11st. 8lbs...D. Bingham 1
Captain Holden's Pathfinder II, 11st. 4lbs.....(Owner) 2
Captain Holden's Thelma, 10st 11lbs..... .....Power 3

Betting.—5 to 2 on Kathleen, fives Pathfinder.

the Goorkha Handicap.—For all ponies that were qualified to run in the Goorkha Plate on the first day. Distance, about 3½ furlongs.

Mr. Barton's Amir, 11st..... .....(Owner) 1
Mr. Dallas Smith's Grey Southern, 10st....D. Bingham (dead-heat) 1
Capt. Cook's Young Rightaway, 10st. 1lbs.....Mr. Cruickshank) 2
Mr. H. Mullaly's Bonnie Lad, 11st.....Mr. Power 3

Betting.—3 to 1 on Grey Southern; threes Amir.

POINT TO POINT RACES AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 13.

Very interesting point to point races were held yesterday evening at a spot little off the road and at 9 miles distance from Bangalore on the Oosoor road. The sport was arranged by Colonel Steele, and Officers of the 30th Lancers who were "At Home" in a huge shamiana and dispensed hospitality to a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. There were three races over somewhat extensive though well chosen course. The going was not very difficult, there being the usual fences, channels, gates, etc.

The first race was for heavy weight hunters 12st 7lbs, 3 1/2 miles.

Mr. Spink's Ardilla .....Major Irvail 1
Mr. Belgrave's Rufus.....Owner 2

Six were started by Ailey. Three arrived home, three riders being thrown.

Race for pony hunters 11st 7lbs attracted 5 starters the distance being 2 1/2 miles :—

Mr. Hamington's Mercara 11st. 7lbs.....Owner 1
Capt McHargs' Melody 11st 7lbs.....Owner 2

Won by 8 lengths.

Mr. Spinks rode, Major Hayes "K. C. S. I.," but was thrown and the pony came home alone.

The last race was for light weight hunters, 3 1/2 miles :—

Mr. Spinks' John Peel 11st 7lbs..... .....Owner 1
Mr Burmester's Rufus 11tt 7lbs.....Owner 2

Won by 10 lengths; seven others competed.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C. vs EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C.

The last Match of the "League" fixtures, between these Clubs, was played on the Marine Lines Maidan and resulted in a win for the Trust by 103 runs.

The Telegraphs won the toss but preferred to send the Trust in. Messrs. Kent and Kasad went to face the bowling of Rayton and Clarke. The first wicket was down for 7 runs, but the next pair, Kent and Prabhavalkar, made a capital stand and between them put up 120, when Kent was held at point by Maynard; Kent having put up 43 before he was caught, without having given a single chance.

The Trust closed their innings with 151 runs for 4 wickets.

The Telegraphs went in at 4-30 with just two hours for time. It looked black for the Telegraphs when after an hour's play the Board showed only 20 runs for four wickets. The rest made an effort to save a loss, but all were out for 48.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

Mr. Kasad, b Clarke. 4
Mr. Kent, c Maynard, b Gilda 43
Mr. Prabhavalkar, c Phillips, b Gilda ... 67
Mr. Sorabji, b Cruz 2
Mr. Marathe, not out 5
Mr. Byramji, not out 16
Mr. Bharucha, Mr. Desai, Mr. Watson, Mr. Rodrigues, Mr. Fisher } Did not bat.
Extras ... 14
Total ... 151

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C.

Mr. Maynard, c Sorabji, b Kasad 3
Mr. Clarke, b Prabhavalkar 0
Mr. Phillips, b Kasad 9
Mr. Fernandez, Kasad 3
Mr. Ryton, run out... 14
Mr. Campos, c Kent, b Kasad 2
Mr. Hoperoft, c Kent, b Prabhavalkar ... 7
Mr. Gilder, c Sorabji, b Kasad 1
Mr. Smith, st Byramji, b Prabhavalkar. ... 2
Mr. Cruz, run out 0
Mr. Continho, not out 0
Extras ... 1
Total ... 48

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 24th August last, amounted to Rs. 2,941, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 389. The total earnings from 1st July to 24th August last were Rs. 39,908, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 5,889.

FRANCE AND ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

THE "Temps" publishes an exhaustive statemen on Anglo-German relations contained in a letter addressed to the director of that journal by one of its subscribers in England. It is a reply to a recent article by M. Etienne, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies and former Minister of the Interior and also of War, on the same subject which appeared in the "Depeche Coloniale" and was scarcely of a nature to give Frenchmen ad accurate impression of those relations during the past twelve years.

The letter begins with an instructive survey of Anglo-German relations from the despatch of the Emperor William's telegram to President Kruger up to the present day, emphasising systematic unfriendliness of the German Chancellerie, its mischief making in several directions, and the black mail which it has levied upon England on different occasions as a means of securing its "malevolent neutrality." The writer declares that all this has not been forgotten in England, any more than the contemptuous fashion in which the British Army was spoken of, not only in the German Press but in the Reichstag by the German Chancellor himself during the Transvaal war. Englishmen still remember the way in which Germany garbled the significance of the agreement with England concerning China concluded in September 1900, and her persistent opposition in Constantinople for so many years, nor have they failed to discover her and in Turkish action in the Persian Gulf, and in the matter of the Hejaz Railway, nor to realise with the help of German official documents that the increase of the German fleet is directed against themselves.

It was, says the writer, the cumulative effect of such proceedings that tra ily convinced Englishmen of the desirability of a direct understanding with France and even with Russia. The "entente" with France put an end to a situation which Germany had two long exploited for establishing her own preponderance in Europe. It was a measure not of aggression but of defence, but adds the writer, "for Germany those who are not with her are against her." At first she made the best of a bad bargain, being convinced that Russia would eventually prove victorious. It was only after Mukden and Tsu Shima had temporarily reduced Russia to impotence that Germany decided upon a forward movement.

After recalling the Kaiser's visit to Tangier and the constantly increasing exigencies of German diplomacy, culminating in the Algeciras Conference, the writer observes that all this time England was obliged to play a secondary part, which indeed resulted from the Convention of 1904. "But," he continues, "no one can deny that England loyally supported France in all the vicissitudes of that diplomatic drama. I unhesitatingly declare that if this drama has thus far been developed in a more or less satisfactory way on diplomatic lines it is due to the circumstance that Germany was aware that if she transferred it to another sphere she would find England not merely supporting France, but standing side by side with her. That was for us a question of loyalty and of honour. We could not have done less in that respect than we have done. Was it possible for us to do more from the standpoint of French interests? M. Etienne does not affirm that it was, but he would seem desirous to let it be understood by giving quite an exaggerated importance to the correct and friendly relations in the technical sense of the diplomatic term existing between the Governments of London and Berlin."

After pointing out that all this does not imply permanent rancour against Germany, that British Governments have frankly recognised the necessity of living even with such an uncomfortable neighbour as Germany and have repeatedly declared that the attitude of England towards Germany depends rather upon that of the latter towards France than upon the attitude which she assumes towards Great Britain, the writer continues :—

"Our position is certainly somewhat difficult and delicate. If we remain on cool terms with Germany, we are openly accused in Berlin of wishing to drag France into an anti-German policy—indeed, there are perhaps some people even in Paris who suspect us of this. If we seek, on the other hand, to place our relations with Germany on a normal footing, and to bring about a "detente" in the way in which that is usually done between Governments and Sovereigns, it is proclaimed in Berlin that we have lost our illusions as to the value of the "entente" with France and are preparing to start on pilgrimage to Potsdam Canossa. What is the state of feeling in Paris? On reading M. Etienne's article one might be led to fear that an opinion was gaining ground there that at the bottom English policy was, and has remained more or less Germanophil, and that it would be a mistake for France to reckon in the long run upon England, who, to speak plainly, would desert her one of these days rather than risk a definite rupture with Germany. If M. Etienne, who, as the leader of the Colonial party, has done more than any one else to involve France in the Moroccan affair, now aks himself whether, in order to get out of it, it would not be better to seek an arrangement with Berlin, we shall not reproach him for saying so publicly. A statesman ought to know how to accommodate himself to circumstances. If he believes, rightly or wrongly, that circumstances render it necessary to take a new direction in politics, he certainly ought not to hesitate to avow the fact. But it would produce a regrettable impression in England if the arguments in favour of this new direction were to be based, not on what has occurred in Morocco and in connection with that country since the conclusion of the Anglo-French "entente" but on unfounded hypotheses concerning Anglo-German relations. Since the signature of the Conventions of 1904 England has without hesitation or ulterior motive supported French policy in Morocco at every stage of it, both in resisting German pressure as well as in the concessions to which France has consented on more than one occasion. England will continue to act in this way. She cannot do less and more cannot be expected of her.

"So far as we are concerned the Moroccan affair can only have an indirect influence upon our relations with Germany. The latter are based upon considerations for more serious and permanent than acts of politeness between Sovereigns, the pacifist inclinations of certain liberal circles, or the harmless sentimentalities of the corporate German and English visits to which M. Etienne attaches so much importance. Our relations with German are dictated by the lessons of our history. For our part we certainly have at present no subject of inevitable difference with Germany so long as German policy remains with in the limits thus assigned to it by the official declarations of the German Government. But we cannot conceal from ourselves the existence in Germany of a strong current of opinion which may sooner or later lead it to exceed these prudent bounds. There is also an English policy which is maintained from age to age, and which will continue for centuries to come, unless we lose our rank as a great Power. That policy is to oppose with all our might every Power that seeks to upset in its own favour the equilibrium of Europe and to dominate the world by its preponderance—whether that Power be, as in the past, Spain, or more recently France under Louis XIV. and Napoleon I., or in the future Germany under the Hohenzollerns."

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 13.

In the semi-final of the Harris Football Tournament the Royal Scots and the East Lancs met on Saturday evening before an enormous crowd of excited spectators. It will be remembered that these two teams drew a blank the previous evening neither having scored. On Satuaday the game was accordingly looked forward to with the greatest interest despite the counter attraction of the races. The Lancs were the first to break the ice by scoring a goal but a few minutes later the Scots equalized. The second half was devoid of any result. The consequence is that the two teams will play off the tie to-morrow.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Agents :—Parrington Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 13.

The depression in the neighbourhood of the Andamans moved slightly westward and was better defined to-day. It has given light rain in parts of South Burma. The disturbance in the extreme North caused rainfall at a number of stations; there is heavy cloud in Kashmir and light cloud over a large part of the Punjab apparently moving eastward.

On Burma rain has fallen locally, the largest amount being half an inch in Diamond Island and Lashio; skies are lightly clouded.

The North East India including Orissa no rain has fallen and the skies are clear.

In the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces skies are clear.

In North-West India rain is reported from several stations in Kashmir; Sonemarg recorded three-quarters of an inch, and Gulmarg half. The skies are generally heavily overcest in Kashmir; light cloud appeared in many stations in the Punjab, but in the rest of the division the skies are clear.

In the Peninsula light falls of rain occurred in Coimbatore and Madura; the shies are clear or lightly clouded.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Burma and Kashmir and a few falls in South India. Dust storms are likely in the Punjab. The Indian Ocean pressure has fallen rapidly in the Sychelles; very rapidly in Zanzibar and Mauritius, now very much below normal in the first two stations phenomenally low in Mauritius. At all the three stations rainfall has been normal or in defect. Winds have been approximately normal in strength, but variable in direction. There appears to be no likelihood of improvement in the monsoon rainfall of India until the South East trades will again be crossing the Equator in their usual manner.

THIS week's cables from the South Indian Ocean reporting stations are discouraging and the Meteorological Department report that there is no likelihood of an improvement in the monsoon rainfall of India until the South East trades recommence crossing the Equator in their usual mannet. Heavy cloud, however, is gathering in Kashmer from a disturbance in the extreme north and the depression in the Bay of Bengal is becoming better defined and moving slightly westwards,

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 12th October was 28,946. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 2ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30-00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—There has been no rain in this district. Wind is westerly at Sirsa and Delhi. The sky is moderately clouded at Lahore. The maximum was 6° in excess of normal generally and the minimum 4° to 5° higher than usual. The humidity is about normal.

United Provinces.—No rain has fallen in this district. Winds are westerly to north-westerly except at Jhansi were calm is recorded. The sky is lightly clouded at Allahabad. Both the day and night temperatures are considerably above the average at most places except at Allahabad where the minimum is about normal. Humidity is much below the average throughout the district except at Jhansi where it is higher than the normal of the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Neither of these districts report rain. The direction of wind is westerly at Karachi, south-easterly at Ajmer and northerly at Jaipur. The sky is overcast at Karachi and clear elsewhere. The maximum was about normal while the minimum 5° to 7° in excess. The air is much drier than usual at Jaipur and damper at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neither of these districts had any rain. The direction of air movement is generally north-easterly to north-westerly. The sky is lightly clouded at Surat, Bhavnagar Para and Rajkot. The day and night temperatures were 5° warmer than usual at Surat. The air is damper than usual at Veraval and Rajkot while it is rather dry at Surat.

Central Provinces.—This district has been rainless. Winds are westerly to south-westerly everywhere except at Hoshangabad and Khandwa where calms are recorded. The sky is moderately clouded at Saugor, Khandwa and Amraoti. The maximum was 4° to 8° in excess of normal generally and the minimum 7° higher than usual at Saugor. The air is much drier than usual at Saugor, Khandwa and Amraoti.

Konkan.—No rain has fallen on this coast. Winds are northerly at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Karwar and Mormugao recorded calm The sky is lightly clouded at Bombay. Both the day and night temperatures are about normal. Humidity does not very much from the average.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—There has been no rain. Winds are southerly at Ahmednagar and Bijapur, westerly at Aurangabad, while Poona, Sholapur and Malegaon report calm. The sky is moderately clouded at Ahmednagar. Both the day and night temperatures were hot, being about 4° to 8° above normal. The moisture in the air is much less than normal.

General Remarks.—Weather continues fine and no rain is likely.

N LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th Sept. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	5,000	11,000	.....	16,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	78	.....	113
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.....	71,798	2,25,568	699	2,97,995
Total for 13 weeks	76,798	2,36,568	699	3,13,995
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	5,029	13,253	1,494	19,916
Per mile of Ry. Co. ...	36	94	11	141
Total to corresp date do.	73,087	1,99,5·7	2,889	2,74,063
Decrease for the week..... Rs. 3,916				
Increase to date..... „ 39,932				

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 9th October 1907,

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Approximate earnings for week ending 8th Oct. 07.				
G I P Ry Section	2,71,913	4,72,844	12,490	7,57,247
I M R system ..	68,456	1,21,712	909	1,88,080
A D O Ry ...	9,626	14,116	116	23,858
Total ...	3,47,005	6,58,672	13,508	9,69,186
Actuals for corresponding week ending 9th Oct. 06.				
G I P R Section....	3,12,777	4,41,412	11,619	7,65,808
I M R system....	69,336	1,05,679	978	1,76,993
A D O Ry ...	10,327	12,316	120	22,835
Total ...	3,92,440	5,59,409	12,717	9,64,636
Increase or Decrease G I P R...	— 40,864	+ 31,432	+ 871	— 8,561
I M R....	— 2,870	+ 16,033	— 70	+ 13,087
A D O Ry	— 701	+ 1,796	— 4	+ 1,023

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 24th August last, amounted to Rs. 2,941, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 389. The total earnings from 1st July to 24th August last were Rs. 39,908, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 5,889.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION CLUB SWINGER.

Unfailing Vigour and Endurance—

To be supreme in one thing, *to do it better than anyone else*, is to enjoy that sense of power which comes to every man who has battled triumphantly into the front rank. Many men get into the front rank, but few stop there, because *the spurt has left them too weak and nerveless to hold the position won.* If there is an individual man who knows, more than anyone else, how to keep to the front, that man is Tom Burrows, the World's Champion Club Swinger, whose feats of physical prowess are monuments of endurance and vigour, and whose emphatic assurance that he "would certainly have broken down but for a few timely doses of Phosferine," embodies experience which practical folk should profit by. Tom Burrows can do one thing better than anyone else, he has won his way into the front rank, and *has the endurance and energy to stay there*, and when he and other famous present day athletes state that "Phosferine increases one's powers of endurance magnificently, and enables one to withstand the effects of fatigue" it is irresistible proof of the tonic's extraordinary energising properties.

How Acquired and Retained.

TOM BURROWS, the World's Champion Club Swinger, writes :—"I am constantly being asked how it is I manage to go on swinging my clubs for 50 and 60 hours without rest, and yet apparently without showing any signs of nervous exhaustion. I have found it very difficult to get properly to sleep after completing a long swing, owing to a mechanical muscular action which sets my arms swinging again as soon as I have dropped off. Of late I have not been troubled so frequently in this manner, not even after my two and a half days (61½ hours) swing at Olympia on January 23-25, for the World's Championship. I chiefly ascribe this recent improvement to the wonderful beneficial effect which Phosferine has always exerted, both before and after any one of my feats. I must confess there were times when I should certainly have broken down but for a few timely doses of Phosferine. The tonic winds me up, in a manner of speaking, and undoubtedly increases my powers of endurance magnificently, and also enables me to withstand the effects of fatigue surprisingly well. At Buenos Ayres, in June 1906, I swung 4lb. clubs for 59 continuous hours, and immediately continued without a stop in an extra two hours display and fancy club swinging contest against Macrae. I won that match, but it was a close call, and I am convinced that without a dose or two of Phosferine I could never have got through. I leave for South Africa to-morrow, and have some big matches there, and I am taking Phosferine with me."—July 9, 1907.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

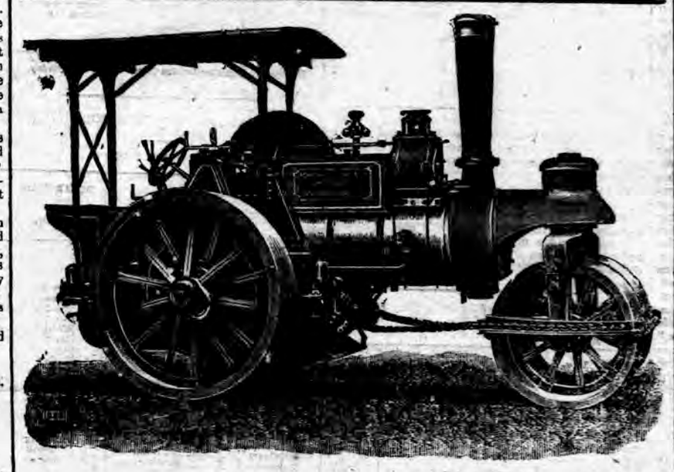
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors; Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents :—Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60 Tamarind Lane BOMBAY.

MARSHALLS' STEAM ROAD ROLLERS.



As supplied to the Bombay and other Mofussil Municipalities and Public Bodies.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

Marshall, Sons & Co., Ld.,

ENGINEERS,

MARSHALLS' BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY. | 99, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

Works GAINSBOROUGH, England.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from lo

BY THE WAY.

BITTEN.

The systematised knock-out is largely practised at farm sales by thieving horse-dealers. When the booty comes to be reapportioned at the second auction, each man buys according to his market. The man who best can cope a knacker takes knackers; the man who has a market for sound horses takes those, and so on. It is pleasant to record that they are not invariably successful. A Yorkshire breeder who sells the bulk of his heavy horses to the Great Northern Railway Company, and buys many horses on commission for them, turned up with a friend at a sale where the pick of the catalogue was a huge shire horses. The thieves' ring had pretty much their own way with the lesser stock; the fight began when the big horse came into the ring. Said the breeder to his friend, "You do the bidding, and we'll give these fellows some sport. Keep on bidding until you see me lower my stick from my shoulder to the ground." The friend did as he was instructed. He was a stranger to the thieves, and they bid furiously against him, in the hope to discourage a newcomer, who, if allowed to go on, would be emboldened to face them at future sales. The price of the horse went to eighty pounds. "Guineas," said one of the gang. The breeder's stick fell to the ground, and the horse was knocked down at that figure. In their zeal to beat a new man the gang had over-reached themselves. The horse could not make more than £75, and night fell upon the gang fighting savagely over the question as to who should take the horse and the loss unto himself.

CASH VALUE OF ADDRESSES.

There must be a a traffic in addresses. You settle down in a country place beyond the ken of directory makers, and, lo, circulars begin to pour in upon you from people of whom you have never previously heard. They come from places near at hand, they come from remote counties; then they come in from the Continent. Foreign seedsmen fire away with catalogues of flowers and bulbs, and handsomely remember you at Christmas when they are sending out almanacs with their fantastic English. The London University must have an enterprising man looking after its correspondence, for they are now swelling the letter-bags of unknown addressees with announcements quite without interest or value to many people to whose hand they thus needlessly come. But who gives, or sells, the addresses?

LEST HE FORGET.

Vegetarians must not be too downcast over Sir James Crichton-Browne's onslaught upon the lentils and distilled water regimen. A quarter of a century ago Sir James himself was pleading for a reduction of the butcher's bill as one of the most important methods of averting what American counsel now call "brain-storm." He brought to the notice of the Bradford Philosophical Society the familiar comparison of the relative strength of the leopard and the deer—the vegetable-feeder exhibiting greater power of endurance, the flesh-eater a reserve of force more rapidly liberated for a rush. The flesh diet, he showed, is inimical to the health of those exposed to many and frequent causes of irritation. Therefore he boldly asserted the wisdom of treating "minor cases of brain irritability by a reduction of the butcher's bill." In his song of the Sirloin Sir James may cause his disciples to forget this good advice of the days when he and they were younger.

THE LETHAL TABLET.

One point in Sir James's speech—that as to the harmful effects of the tablets sold to children—is specially interesting at the present juncture. These wretched things, he shows, are heavily charged with chlorodyne or chloroform, and their effect upon the young stomachs into which they are received is disastrous. They are sold in the ordinary sweetstuff shops in quantities enough to poison an army. Perhaps their extensive sale has something to do with the overpowering sleepiness of American children, to whom the school authorities have decided to grant an interval for sleep in the afternoon. Possibly the best thing would be to knock off their supply of lozenges. The original proposal seems mad enough. A healthy child would not sleep in school if told to go to sleep; it is when the lesson is irksome that the little eyelids involuntarily droop and the head nods helplessly down on to the desk.

ENOUGH FOR A FIGHT.

To those differently constituted from himself, one of the most marvellous of the gifts of Lord Russell of Killowen was this, that he could by an effort of will force himself to sleep at a given moment, and rise, twenty minutes later—the time which these droway young American are to have—quite refreshed. The average person, waking after a short nap, feels capable of the most atrocious villainy. "Peggy" in "Under the Greenwood Tree," after her uneasy night in the gipsy tent, realises the situation perfectly. Why is it that the immediate effects of sleep leave one like a bear with a sore head? A man known to the writer, one of the sunniest tempered fellows in the world, whose fortunes enable him to compose himself after lunch for as many times forty winks as he may choose, has revealed his soul. "I realise," he says, "the truth of the adage that a man may smile and smile and be a villain. For when I wake from my afternoon nap I studiously cultivate a pleasant manner. But for the first half-hour I wish that to strangle the nearest of my fellows were as legal as it is desirable an occupation." Suppose that the children of America, less under restraint than this amiable veteran, give rein to the feelings he expresses! Sleep and lozenges had both better be avoided for the afternoons.

TOO COSTLY.

The increasing price of coal will make the advice given in one of the Proverbs impossible. That, at any rate, may be inferred from a story which a minister has been telling the writer of a former occasion when coal was mountainous in price. One of his flock complained to him that her neighbours were uncharitably disposed towards her; not, as she complacently assured him, that there was any fault in her, but simply because she was a better-living woman than themselves. Time passed, and relations between the lady and her neighbours did not improve. The minister, calling later, found that the whole street was in the grip of influenza. Only the house of the righteous martyr had escaped, and she evidently regarded her immunity as a special mark of Providential appreciation. The ailing ones were all poor people, of the class to whom trained nurses are an impossible luxury. Here, then, said the minister to the woman, was her chance. "Now," he said, "is your time to show your metal. You can heap coals of fire upon their heads." She sighed and and shook her head. "That's all very well, sir," she answered, "but you must know as coals is eighteenpence a hundred now, sir!"

ATTENTION.

The Army Council has issued instructions as to the wearing of head-dress by soldiers on duty in a court of law, and it might be supposed that the Council's ruling settles the matter. The Army Council may find, however, that the men who direct our courts are not prepared to accept the jurisdiction of Whitehall on such a matter. The ruling might be enforced at the point of the bayonet, but before measures so extreme can be tried some London stipendiary, in his wrath, will possibly commit the whole British Army to gaol for contempt of court. Which would be a rare opportunity for the million Chinamen, pickel Chinamen most of them, who, according to Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes, are looking their bathing costumes, preparatory to crawling along the bed of the ocean to invade us. It is the business of the Army Council to guard against crises, not to create them; and they certainly ought to have foreseen the possibility of this very grave one.

HAT TENSION

When the Esperantists have made the whole world kin in the matter of language, they, or some equally enlightened body, will have to grapple with the serious problem of the hat. Bishops, priests and deacons complain of women not wearing their hats in church; men as saintly find themselves divested of every spark of chivalrous feeling because women do wear hats—such hats!—in the theatre. Parish magazines teem with protests against the hatless woman in church; Yvette Guilbert is worth with the management of a Continental theatre which expelled her because she would not remove her hat while witnessing a performance. In an Eastern temple it is sacrilege of the vilest order to wear boots within the building in a Jewish synagogue a man may not appear lacking boots or hat. In one Brighton theatre the programme appeals to women, for the comfort of the rest of the audience, not to wear their hats, and some women read the notice, furtively make sure that their hats are properly secured, and gain an added joy from their defiance. Another theatre in the same town forbids the wearing of hats during the performance, and is the pleasantest theatre in England for that very reason.

BANE AND ANTIDOTE.

There was no possibility of incredulity as to what underlay the congregation's feet, for on a fine day the streaming sunlight, entering the vaults by way of the holes in the floor, clearly displayed the contents. "Now," says the author, "I place to the account of those dead Goldfinchs a bad typhus fever from which we children suffered, leaving its traces in a rash on our heads." This untoward condition he mentions only for the sake of telling of the extraordinary "remedy" which was applied. It was nothing more or less than bell oil—bell oil, after some village remedy, the stale, rancid, dirty oil used for the clappers of the church bells. With this fearsome mixture the youthful patients were night and morning anointed. Truly our fathers are entitled to veneration for the pills which they outlived.

THE NEW MARRIAGE ACT.

Canon Henson and the Primate in Opposition.

Canon Henaley Henson, rector of St. Margaret's Church Westminster, has adopted the device of an Open Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury in order to make clear his reasons for being unable to accept the advice which the Primate has offered to the clergy with reference to the new Marriage Act. Confessing that grave perplexities shadow his mind when he reflects on the course he must adopt with regard to the Act, he says: "A certain distinctiveness of interest attaches to the position which the famous parish church of St. Margaret, Westminster, shall be made to hold, and I feel deeply the gravity of the responsibility placed on me as rector of deciding what that position shall be. The members of the House of Commons have for nearly three centuries been officially connected with St. Margaret's, and they could hardly avoid feeling as an affront any action on my part which conspicuously branded as anti-Christian and immoral an Act which had been just passed with a remarkable display of Parliamentary agreement. Ought I to announce that the official church of the House of Commons will be closed against those who may desire to be married under the Act? Ought I, as rector, to proclaim in advance as 'open and notorious evil livers' all who shall have been married under the Act, and pledge myself to refuse the Holy Communion if they should present themselves at the Communion rail of St. Margaret's? Undoubtedly, I ought to do this if marriage with a deceased wife's sister be an incestuous union, as the ninety-ninth Canon asserts; and, since the Act gives me an option, there could be no possible excuse for my not performing my duty, if indeed it were so plain as that Canon would make it. I should expose myself to well-deserved contempt if I held back from asserting the Divine Law of Marriage simply out of preference to the known wishes of Parliament, or to any pressures of social opinion; but before taking a course of action, which incidentally brands the Legislature of my country with the infamous patronage of incest, I am surely bound to be quite clear in my mind that it is the Divine Law of Marriage and not some conventional and properly mutable rule which I am at such cost to assert. Some persons there are, indeed, who will maintain that the legal option which the clergyman possesses under the Act ought not to be exercised against the expressed counsels, and even exhortations, of the bishops, and that the responsibility which the law places on the parish clergyman ought as a matter of course to be surrendered to the episcopate; but your grace will not expect that I should accept a view of duty so novel, so humiliating, and so irrational. . . . There are then, certain broad considerations which occur to my mind as deserving very careful attention, and which, after being thus weighed, bring me to the conclusion that the Rector of St. Margaret's could not fitly refuse, and ought not to refuse, the use of that church for the celebration of marriages under the Act, and that he would be acting in a lawless and wholly indefensible manner if he announced his determination to refuse the Holy Communion to those who, having being married under the Act, presented themselves at the Communion rail."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shanghai Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th Oct. 1907.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	12	5	13 p m	6	2
Teheran	13	2	20 a m	..	18
Suez	13	2	20 p m	...	37

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 11th Oct. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	13th Oct. 1907.	0	40	0	5
„ Karachee	Ditto	0	21	0	2
„ Madras	Ditto	0	17	0	7

NOTICES

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela has again been suspended. (27-6-06).

During the strike of Telegraph operators, Telegrams for all places in United States, America, except New York City and Boston are subject to delay, and can only be forwarded at sender's risk. (14-8-07).

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier between Kanburi and Bangkok. (11-10-07.)

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th Sept. on 17-28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	400	....	900
Or per mile of Railway	29	23	....	52
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	4,980	2,231	12	7,223
Total for 13 weeks	5,480	2,631	12	8,123
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	415	172	....	588
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	10	....	34
Total to corresponding date do.	5,315	1,456	84	6,855

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 312
Do. to date ..... „ 1,268

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th Sept. on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,76,000	2,50,000	7,000	4,33,000
Or per mile of Railway	99	141	4	244
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	22,04,472	30,78,094	79,372	53,66,938
Total for 13 weeks	23,79,472	33,33,094	86,372	57,98,938
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,52,107	2,34,866	19,104	4,06,077
Per mile of Ry do.	86	133	11	230
Total to corresp date do.	23,47,009	29,21,545	85,220	53,13,774

Increase for the week .. Rs. 25,923
Do. to date ..... „ 4,25,164

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statement of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1907 and 1908:—

Latest Month.

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate. Rs	Worse than Estimate. Rs
In Oct. 1907	Rs	Rs		
Bengal	50,00,000	53,76,185	3,76,185	.....
In Sept. 1907				
Bombay	8,00,000	13,56,300	5,56,300	.....
Total	58,00,000	67,32,485	9,32,485	.....

Sales of Bengal Opium and Six months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency	Estimate	Actual	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate Rs
To end of Oct. 1907.	Rs	Rs		
Bengal	5,65,50,000	4,00,10,770	35,10,770	.....
To end of Sept. 1907				
Bombay	39,00,000	44,89,800	5,89,800	.....
Total	4,04 50,000	4,44,91,570	40,91,570	.....

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Zamania, 2,780 tons Captain H. McDiarmed, sailed on Saturday for Jedah with 1,215 pilgrims.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons Captain G. F. Elliott, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kylekin, 1,976 tons, Captain J Lennox arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naseri Captain G Le Muri, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrih &c with a general cargo and a number of horses.

THE Hansa Line steamer Wildenfels, 3,559 tons, Captain W Reising, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Hamburg, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra 762 tons, Captain J T Hist arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi &c with a general cargo and specie, 10 cases opium, 120 horses and 9 cabin and 94 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Shea, Miss Nicolas, Miss Woodsell, Col. Chase, Messrs. Scott, Dowling, and Nash, Mr. Haji, Mr. McChanglin, and 190 deck.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 11th October, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr C W Shearme.....R I Marine
R I M S Minto.....Lieut D Goldsmith.....R I Marine
Patrick Stewart.....Capt W A Tindall.....I G T T S
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge.....Lieut C O Campbell.....R I Marine
H M S High flyer.....Capt C S Bickley.....R Nav
Dwarka.....Capt E R Dowell.....Transport
Surprise.....Capt Mercier (French Gunboat).....Foreign Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—October 12.

Bullmba	2519	Sewell	P Golf
Capri	3781	Belsito	P & R S N Co
Falls of Moness	3457	Ha re	Shaw Wallace & Co
Hanastonic	3075	Henry	Standard Oil Co
Ipswich	513	Wallace	Shah S N Co
John Hardie	2816	McMillen	P Muir & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—October 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Clan Farquhar	3767	Wadge	Chittagong	19-10	F M & Co
C & R	Majidi	1857	Coates	Mauritius	17 10	B & P S & Co
K	Alecto	2241	Hick	Bull via K'chi	16-10	P M & Co
M	Shah Nawaz	3523	Baldoin	Jedda	24-10	The Shah S N Co
O	Puri	643	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co
Q	Monsoori	1735	Geddie	Jedda	15-10	B & P S N Co
	Nawab	2 41	Elliott			T Morrison & Co
	Reinmuler	2919	Palmer			P & O Co
	Shahnoor	1783	Foster			E Tajbhoy
	Shahjehan	2866	Davison			E Tajbhoy
	Shah Nalam	2751	Davison			E Tajbhoy
	Shah Ameer	1922	Pilling			E Tajbhoy
	Shah Nasir	2 55	Grant			Shah N N Co
	Singu	1912	Currie			Shah Wallace & Co
	Shah Allum	1917	D vison			E T Jbhoy
	Umvolasi	19 6	Kson			R A Willis
	Vauxhall	2345	Bradbering			

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Chyebassa	3991	Stevenson	Antwerp	24-10	M M & Co
2	Brisavula	1969	Garrick	Upool	16-10	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	2680	Cogliolo	Genoa	15-10	F & R N Co
5	Conisciffe	3812	Pottinger	D'kirk	14-10	W & A G & Co
7	M Ita	3899	Peters	Shanghai	29- 0	P & O Co
10 & 11	Devanha	4785	Hide	Shanghai	15-10	P & O Co
12	Persia	41 8	Houghton	London	26-1	P & O Co
15	Yeboshi Maru	4098	Kon	Kobe	16-10	N Y K-isha

H W V D

Lhasa	936	McDiarmid	K'chi	14-10 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Lhasa	Rothwell	Karachi, Oct 10
	Nawab	Elliott	Calcutta, Sept 15
	Wildenfels	Reising	Hamburg, Aug 27
13	Erlak	Lennox	Calcutta, Oct. 2
	Dumras	Hirst	Basreh, Oct. 6
	Naseri	LeMuri	Basreh, Oct 2

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Nizam	McLennan	Calcutta, &c
	Bundesrath	Greiwe	Balbar, &c
	Danbos	Boyer	Noumea, &c
	Arabia	Leigh	London
	Zamania	McDiarmid	Jedah

The steamer Persia for London, began to load on Saturday.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN SUNDAY, OCT. 6.

Arrivals. Date.	Vessels.	From	Departures. Date.	To
Aug. 29	Mayo R I M S	Perim		
Sept. 28	U S S Adams	Seychelles	1	New York
	Falcon	Somali Coast	30	Somali Coast
	Safari	Red sea Ports	1	Brem n
	Prinz Eitel Friedrich	Yokohama	28	Hodeidah
29	Meyun	Perim	2	Zanzibar
	Ras Issa	London	29	Hamburg
	Burgermeister	Durban		Sydney
	Chins	London		Hamburg
	Habsburg	Yokohama	30	Bombay
	D Balduino	Genoa	2	Jedah via Prm
30	Mahommadi	Bom-ay		
1	Grantlyhall	Cardiff	1	Muscat
	Assyria	Hamburg	4	Colombo
	Imp J M S Taukuba	Suez		Colombo
2	Imp J M S Chitose	Suez		Hamburg
	Sicilia	Bushire	2	Hamburg
	Binger	D'Jibouti	3	D'Jibouti
	Canara	London	2	Calcutta
	Flavio Gioio	Mussowa		Mussowa
	M rmora	Bombay		London
	Woodcock	Hodeidah	4	Salif
	Moshtari	Jeddah	3	B'bay via K'chi
4	Oronsay	Tuticorin	4	London
	Barbara	Cardiff		
5	Dumbea	Marseilles	5	Bombay
	Golconda	Calcutta		London
	Africa	Moon-bana	6	Zanzibar
	Falcon	Berbera		
	Hillglen	Java	5	Port Said
	Leopard S M S	Suez		
6	Shafik Berkhud	Perim		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
8	Battenfall	Calcutta
10	Grecchus	Melbourne
10	Bisjun Maru	Penang
10	Ivydene	Calcutta
10	Clan Alpine	Liverpool
10	Neidenfels	Antwerp
11	Northbrook	Rangoon

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

12	Nadir	Bombay
13	Loodiana	Calcutta
14	Canara	London
15	Maria Valerie	Trieste
15	Nurani	Colombo
15	Clan Ranald	Coast
17	City of Corinth	London
20	Umfuli	Calcutta
30	Totomi Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Names	From
9	Irismere	J Soeberg	Sabang Bay
	Yerimo Maru	K Fukushima	Singapore
	Kapurthala	C H Sharp	Chittagong
	Vadala	F W Packham	Mauritius
	Matoppo	W H Desmond	Talleu H Wan

DEPARTURES.

10	Nurani	B H Bullen	Bombay
	Drachenfels	G Zittlesen	B & N York

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 5th Sept. 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1907-8	£ 18,100,000
Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 5th Oct. 1907 By Council Bills	£ 18,098,449
By Gold	Nil
Balance to be remitted from 6th Oct. 1907 to 31st March 1908	£ 1,551

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—40 bales wool, W. & A. Graham & Co; 70 bales wool, E Dossa and Co. 34 bales twist, H. M. Mehta and Co.; 59 bales wool. J. Samumul; 20 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 75 bales wool M Ratansi; 50 cwt horne E. Mahomed.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—17 bales twist W & A Graham and Co; 2 bales twist H M Mehta, and Co; 82 cwt myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—55 bales cotton-fly C Heerji and 101 cwt gum, G Sejpal.

FOR HULL.

Alecto s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, H Magan, 2,320 cw wheat, Sanday and Co.
Coniscliffe s—1,005 cwt myrabollams, A K himji.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Umvologi s—2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—1 bale twist, R H Umrigur, 2 bales twist C Boggiano and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—1 bale twist, C Boggiano and Co; 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—125 cwt olibanum and 52 cwt wheat, flour E Illias and Co; 13 cases condiments Manockj Poonjaji and Sons, 12 cwt bysobole A H Mowji and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co: 37 cwt cloves, A Visram.
Yeboshi Maru s—215 bales twist, Phirozshah B Petit and Company.
Ischia s—141 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—21 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yeboshi Maru s—3 bales skins, C M Bheesnia.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—100 bales cotton, Dhunjibhoy B Petit and Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Queen's Statue on Tuesday morning next, the 15th instant, at 7-30 a.m.
Dress: Review Order, White, Carbine and Swords.
2. There will be Recruits Drill in the Town Hall Compound on Tuesday evening next, the 15th instant, at 6 p.m.

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL LOUIS P. RUSSILL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Oct 12.

* * * * * * * * *

30) RIFLE MEETING.

There will be a General Meeting of the Rifle Association at the B V A (1st) on Monday, the 14th instant, at 7 p. m. All members interested in shooting are requested to attend.

309 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

Parade at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder on Wednesday the 16th instant at 7 a. m.
Dress—Plain clothes.

310 E R Co.

Parade on Wednesday the 16th inst. at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p. m. and proceed to Middle Ground to man defence Light,

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Oct. 14,

274. Detail for the week ending Saturday the 19th instant,
To-day Monday the 14th—"K" Coy Scottish High School Parade at 3-50 p. m. on coy. parade ground.
Tuesday the 15th—"M" Coy Parade at 3-15 p m on Company parade ground.
II.—"I" Coy. Parade at 4-15 p. m. on company parade ground
III.—"L" Coy Parade at 4-45 p m. on company parade ground.
IV—School of Arms, at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.
Wednesday the 16th—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible Fall in near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m Band and Cadets to attend.
Thursday the 17th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters. at 7 a m. All who tartad the class are requested to attend for inspection.
Friday the 18th—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible for lining the Streets on the arrival of H E the Governor of Bombay. Time and place of parade will be notified hereafter.
II—School of Arms, at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.
Saturday the 19th—"H" Coy Parade at 7-30 a m on company parade ground,
II—The Rifle Range at Ghat Koper is at the disposal of C C "F" Coy for Class.
Fir ug Train leaves Vic. Terminus at 6 a. m.
275. Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters, between the hours of 7 a m and 6 p m daily except Sundays,
276 Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength and posted to "C" Company:—No 6145 Vol J A C Campos.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 28th Sept. on 504·26 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,19,000	1,55,000	4,000	2,78,000
Or per mile of Railway	236	307	8	551
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	15,23,199	18,66,788	55,215	34,45,202
Total for 13 weeks	16,42,199	20,21,788	59,215	37,23,502
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,28,255	1,86,275	11,997	3,26,525
Per mile of Ry. do.	254	369	24	647
Total to corresponding date do.	16,13,218	21,39,802	58,750	38,10,960

Decrease for the week.... Rs. 48,525
Do. to date ..... „ 87,6 8

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th Sept. on 101 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,500	600	40	2,140
Or per mile of Railway	15	6	..	21
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	17,762	5,684	279	23,725
Total for 11 weeks	19,262	6,284	319	25,865
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do.	..	..	..	..
Total to corresp date do.	..	..	..	..

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 8th was 744, giving a death-rate of 37·59 per annum per thousand as against 35·89 the corresponding period of last year, and 41·40 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 77 died from fevers; 27, plague; 2, measles; 12, cholera; 6, leprosy; 67, phthisis; 46, diseases of the nervous system; 194, affections of the respiratory organs; 35, diarrhœa; 23, dysentery; 37, still-born; 101, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 23; Brahmin, 30; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 327; Hindu low caste, 86; Musalman, 150; Parsee, 30; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 31; Eurasian, 2; European, 13; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 412 as against 461 in the corresponding period of last year, and 428 the average over the past five years.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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"HARLENE"
FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxery and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

"HARLENE" produces Luxuriant Hair. Prevents it Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache. The World-Renowned Remedy for Baldness. For Preserving, Strengthening and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, —etc.: also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE —AND— SUPPLIED DIRECT TO

H.M. The Queen of Greece
H.I.H. The Grand Duchess George of Russia
H.R.H. Princess Hohenlohe
H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Greece
H.H. Princess Windischgraetz
H.R.H. The Duchess of Sparta
H.I.H. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin
H.I.H. Prince George of Greece
H.I.H. Princess di Sipino
Princess Anna Hohenlohe, &c.

H.R.H. Princess Marie of Greece writes:—"Messrs. Edwards' Preparation, 'Harlene,' for the Hair, has given entire satisfaction."

MRS. LANGTRY writes: "Previous to using 'Harlene' my hair had become brittle, and was falling off. I have used your preparation daily for eighteen months, and my hair is quite restored. I cannot recommend 'Harlene' too highly."

H.I.H. The Grand Duchess George of Russia writes: "Please send at once six bottles of 'Harlene,' the same as formerly sent to H.I.H. when Princess Marie of Greece."

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., —95 & 96,— High Holborn, London, W.C.

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A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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Two Records for the price of one.

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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FIN

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

BIRD LIFE IN SOUTH DEVON.

SEPTEMBER brings with it many changes in the distribution of the birds of this country. In the North and the Midland Counties many species are scarce or wholly absent that have been quite common all the summer. Some few have left our shores altogether for their winter habitat; the swift, the nightjar, and the cuckoo are among these, but there are many others, especially the smaller warblers, that have been moving farther and farther Southwards, stopping here and there on their way; and it is this gradual movement that throws so many small birds together in the wooded slopes of those many delightful bays in the South of Devon. It is by no means a universal route for our migrants, for large numbers arrive on our shores and leave us again by a more easterly or south-easterly route, crossing the North Sea and the Channel from the Sussex downs; but the Southern coast of Devonshire is the resting-place of large numbers preparatory to their flight towards the Iberian Peninsula and North Africa. Here, in Lyme Bay, one cannot help noticing the arrivals day by day; the swallows, martins, and sand-martins flit in increasing numbers daily along the cliffs at the water's edge, revelling in the glorious sunshine and balmy breezes that this golden month of autumn has brought with it. Some mornings the congregations develop into well-defined movements, and for hours one may watch small parties of these birds following in quick succession, flying low over the sea towards Portland Bill. With the innumerable bands of linnets that haunt the seashore, springing with a merry twitter and drifting from one patch of rough grass to another, one may, if observant, pick out many new arrivals from inland. On morning a great number of young whinchats were in their company; another day there were large numbers of stonechats; and of these the large majority was composed of young birds of the season. In the bushes and under-growth on the cliffs were many of the warblers, more secretive in their habits and more difficult of observation; for except for a few quiet little notes that might almost pass unnoticed they are nearly silent at this time of the year. The glory of their song as passed, and the modest-plumaged little chiffchaffs and the willow-warblers move quietly and noiselessly about in the thick bushes, the white throats keep them company. Though these birds may be seen from day to day in small parties their actual departure from our shores is hidden in mystery. Whether they make this move in the hours of the night, or at dawn before the average person is out of bed, it would be difficult to say; but one never sees them here fitting across the seas as one sees the swallows and their allied species. It seems a strange medley of bird life in these sheltered Devonshire coves; the verdant foliage of the low cliffs approaches so near the sea that here one can at the same time observe the woodland bird and the shore-loving species. The shags are perched on a low rock at the point a short distance away, some preening their feathers diligently, others standing motionless with wings outspread in the sunshine. A few gulls are gently rising and falling with the swell of the smooth translucent sea just beyond the ridge of shingle, while probing busily amongst the seaweed is a little group of the dainty ringed plover. There are about a dozen of these beautiful birds running hither and thither every now and then uttering their plaintive reiterated whistle. These are evidently two family groups, for there are four old birds handsomely banded with black, while all the others are evidently youngsters. Swallows are hawking overhead; while, looking for a moment away from the sea, a little band of wagtails or pipits flit past. The stonechats and linnets are restless in their movements in the grassy slope at the foot of the cliff, while the bushes a little way up give forth evidences of abundant and varied bird life, and with the aid of glasses one can identify many an inland species.

THE KEA.

The "Scientific American" for August 31 contains an interesting article by Mr. G. R. Marriner on the sheep-killing kea. Nearly all the zoological curiosities to be found in New Zealand are birds. The only bird without a wing, the giant, but, alas! extinct moa, is one of these. Another is the kiwi, which has hardly any wings at all and is the only bird in existence which has its nostrils opening to the exterior at the end of its long beak. Then New Zealand has also a bird which beats the record for long migratory flights—the godwit, which spends one part of the year on the southern islands and the rest in far Siberia. The kea is a mountain parrot, a little larger than a pigeon, with a strong beak, the upper mandible of which is very much curved. Here we have an insectivorous and berry-eating bird which by popular report is guilty of fastening on the back of the ship and of depriving it of those indispensable organs the kidneys. For this it has paid a heavy penalty. Keas are also said to have the aggravating habit of selecting the best and fattest sheep in the flock for their iniquitous designs. Mr. Marriner has been able to discover only about thirty men who have actually seen the kea engaged at its fell task, and each of these has sent in a written account, averring his willingness to swear to its accuracy before a justice of peace. Most ingenious hypotheses have been advanced as to the way in which the kea contracted its lethal propensities. The most popular is the theory of the "vegetable sheep." There are two large woolly-looking plants, which at a distance look not unlike sheep—the "Haastia pavinaris" and "Raoulia eximia"—and these contain grubs which presented a peculiar attraction to the kea. In due course the sheep was introduced into the regions of the kea, and that intelligent bird is supposed to have mistaken the sheep for the vegetable, and thus to have contracted the reprehensible habit of having kidneys for breakfast. Mr. Marriner is inclined to think that there is nothing in this. He is rather disposed to believe that the habit was induced partly by hunger, partly by curiosity, and partly by the existence of maggots in dead sheep. Curiosity to investigate the nature of a strange animal led it to mount the sheep, and eventually to tear it open. From eating the maggots in the dead sheep it is but a short step to eat the meat of the dead animal, and the lack of further carcases suggested to the kea that it was high time to make new ones. And it seems to have been doing so ever since.

THE OYSTER—AND AFTER.

A report published in the "Bull. de l'Academie de Medicine" by M. Netter on the evils consequent on the ingestion of oysters urges the necessity of providing the tempting delicacy with a certificate of origin. The luscious mollusc is no respecter of persons. Henri IV. nearly lost his life in 1603 at Rouen from over-indulgence. The catastrophes at Winchester and Southampton are within the recollection of all. Of 134 of the guests at the mayoral banquet in the old cathedral city 9 had typhoid and 62 had gastro-intrestinal trouble of the 132 at the banquet at Southampton, 55 afterwards suffered from gastro-intestinal mischief, while 10 had typhoid. In 1906 120 cases of gastro-intestinal trouble and 33 of typhoid were clearly traced to oysters from Cette, and these cases occurred in London, Geneva, and in thirty different French towns. In 1849 children who had eaten unsound oysters took cholera, and only four years ago similar cases were found at Grimsby and Cleethorpes. Among the unpleasant results which may follow may also be counted, in addition to digestive disorders, nervous phenomena-paralysis, delirium-cardiac mischief, and respiratory troubles. The time during which the oyster will retain the deadly bacilli varies with the conditions of preservation. If after infection the oyster is kept out of the water it may be as long as seven, nine, or even eleven days before it is free. If kept in pure sea-water, frequently renewed, it may be from four to six days before the bacillus disappears. Klein's experiments show that sea-water is a favourable medium for certain of the bacilli. The experiments of Cyrus Field prove that in frozen or in dead oysters the bacillus may be found from four to six weeks later. There is no way of protecting the public against the recurrence of catastrophes from this cause other than that of placing the oyster parks under State examination and control, and securing that from the time the oysters leave their native waters and reach the consumer they are free from exposure to any danger of contamination. The "Academie de Medicine" demands that the maritime authorities shall institute a topographical, chemical, and bacteriological inquiry. No oysters should be allowed to enter the country from abroad save from waters which are subjected to State inspection and supervision; in other words, they must have a certificate of origin. They also recommend that powers be given to prevent the municipal authorities of large towns from contaminating the oyster-bearing waters in their neighbourhood.

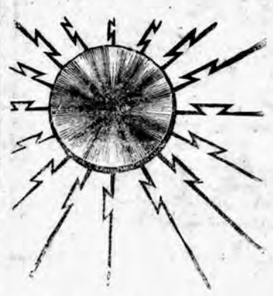
HOW THE SHREW CAPTURES OTHER MICE.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing related by Mr. Shull of the shrew-mouse is the fact that it captures and devours other species, such as voles, &c. Its method of doing so has been observed in captivity. A vole, for example, is pursued and caught by the ear. It is dragged round the case until it is exhausted. The shrew then lets go, and seizes the vole afresh in the region of the parietal bones. It pierces the skull, and then devours the brain. Neck and shoulders are then eaten, and finally nothing remains but the snout, legs, tail, and skin. Owing to the greater agility of the house mouse the shrew is not able to capture it unless it happens to enter its burrow. We are not aware that anything of this kind, as regards snails and mice, has been recorded of the British shrew. It, however, it has similar habits it behoves all farmers to preserve it.

CARBON-BISULPHIDE FOR WASPS.

Although in many places wasps seem scarce this season in others they are a veritable plague. Carbon-bisulphide is advocated by Mr. W. Low in "Country Life" as an effective means of destruction. About two ounces of this liquid poured into the mouth of the nest produces marvellous results. None emerge, and those trying to enter the nest curl up and die. Although carbon-bisulphide is poisonous, its disagreeable odour prevents animals being affected. It is best applied at night, though it can be effectually used in daylight.

MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.



HOME TREAT-MENT.

It will never pay you to postpone proper treatment by trying medicines which at first sight may seem cheaper, but in the long run will cost you much more than an Electric appliance and will not give you anything like the results of the Herculex.

Especially in cases of nervous debility, where negligence leads to most disastrous consequences nothing has proved more effective than Galvanic Electricity, for the simple reason that it aids the system in a natural way, which cannot be said to the same extent of anodyne drugs.

BOMBAY,
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DEAR DR. A. T. SANDEN,—I have much pleasure to inform you of unique and unparalelled benefit derived from the use of your Herculex within five months.

I was suffering from nervous debility for the last six years. No medicine could create in me the lost vigor of youth, although I spent thrice the amount of the Herculex. It is beyond my conception to think of the wonderful and wholesome effects of your Herculex, had I but been strict to your sound advice. I must thank you most sincerely for the attention you pay to your patients and sincerely recommend your Herculex to the tired and suffering.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) A. U.

Original will be shown to callers at my office.

If you are ailing do not waste your money any longer but send me at once your name and address, and I will mail to you free of charge my books on Electrical Treatment which deal in a simple manner with nervous debility and weakness in man.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
Call— 75/C., Hornby Road,
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'A really good article.'

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PRAISES THE
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DUNLOP
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"There is no doubt that in their studded tyre, which was publicly introduced this year, the Dunlop Company have a really good article. So far as our experience goes, and it has now been very considerable, as we have driven, or had under our direct personal observation, cars which have covered over 14,000 miles on studded Dunlop tyres, it is safe to say the principle of having no leather tread has been justified. What seems to happen is this. A studded tyre with a leather tread for the first 1,000 miles or so shews less signs of wear than the Dunlop, but as often as not, when the distance is doubled or trebled, according to the weight and speed of the car, it will be found that the leather tread has more or less perished, and in so doing it has disturbed many of the studs, besides harbouring loose flints and any sort of puncturing instruments over which it may run. On the other hand, the Dunlop will wear down to the retreading stage quite symmetrically and without raggedness. These observations have been made with cars up to 27 cwt. unladen."

The Autocar, August 24th, 1907.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
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Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to young women, children and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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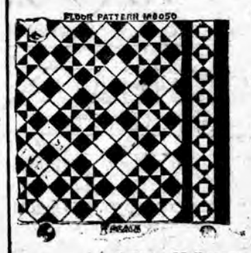

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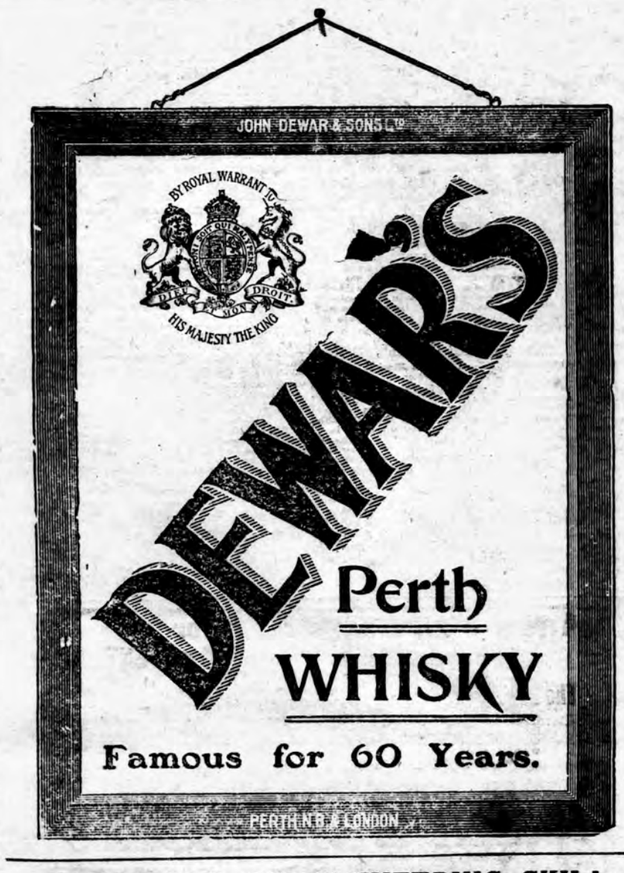

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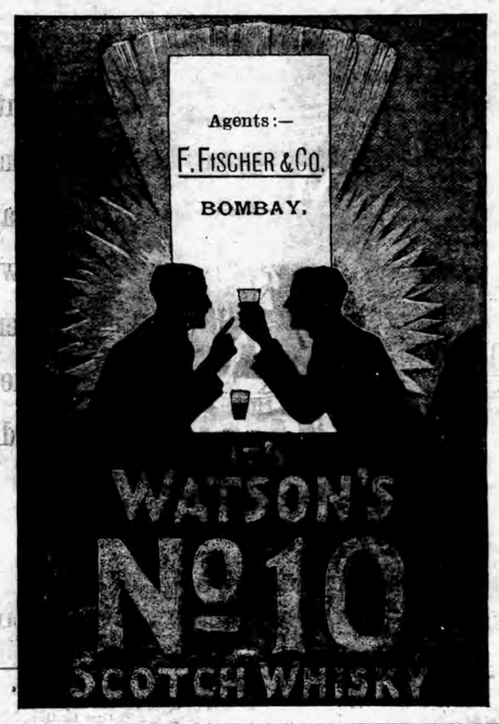

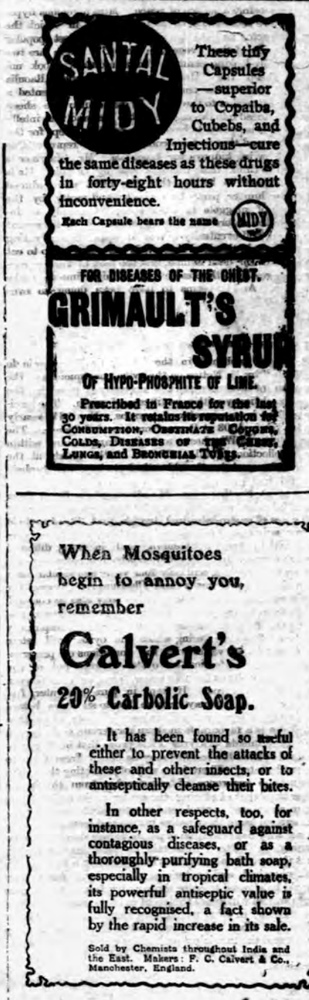
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